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"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Whole No. 913



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let an exhausting session of twelve hours, and a good many, who were in-  
different, were absent.

# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge, at HOLLOWAY'S PILL AND OINTMENT ESTABLISHMENT, 244, STRAND LONDON, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TEAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Revenues and Roads for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McCLELLAN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES KEMP, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM B. HUBBARD, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

School Teachers in this County, who may wish to be examined and licensed, under the late act of the General Assembly, are requested to attend in this place on Saturday the 17th inst.

A. WOODS, )  
J. D. HOOKE, )  
J. F. GRANT, )

The communication of "Philetus" shall appear in our next.

At the session of the General Conference held at Columbus, Ga. which has just closed, three additional Bishops were elected. Dr. G. S. Pierce of Georgia, Dr. Kavanaugh of Kentucky, and Dr. Early of Virginia. The clause in the Discipline relative to slavery was stricken out.

## RIOT IN BOSTON.

A fearful anti-slavery riot has recently occurred at Boston, in consequence of the reclamation of the fugitive slave Burns, the property of Mr. Suttle of Virginia. In the early part of the riot the U. S. Dep. Marshall, James Bachelder, was shot dead. The crowd about the Court House was for several days from eight to ten thousand and several attempts were made by battering down the doors and windows to rescue the fugitive; but the mob was repulsed by the U. S. Marshal, who called out two companies of U. S. troops. The Mayor and city authorities appear to have sympathized with the mob. During the trial which continued some days, a mob, from Worcester with banners and drums, also marched into Boston, and attempted some demonstration at the Court House, but were dispersed. During the progress of the trial, the President informed the U. S. Marshal "that his conduct was approved," and that "the law must be executed." The Commissioner finally decided to remand the fugitive to the custody of his master.

The announcement, says a telegraphic despatch in the Charleston Mercury, created intense excitement throughout the city. Many stores were closed and buildings draped in mourning. The United States flag was also hung at various points clothed in black—the bells of the neighboring villages tolled, and the Mayor finally placed the city in charge of the military. The fugitive was finally escorted to the wharf by 1200 troops, and conveyed by a steamer to a Revenue Cutter which sailed for Norfolk, without any further outbreak.

The Nebraska bill has passed the Senate precisely as it came from the House, yeas 33, yeas 18. One hundred guns were fired as Washington immediately on the announcement.

The abolition papers of the North appear to have been thrown into a perfect rage by the passage of this bill. We will publish some extracts from them in our next, showing their spirit and temper.

## NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIBERS.

There is one very obnoxious class of subscribers, we suppose, to almost every newspaper that does not adopt the cash system. At least we have never, while publishing a paper, been free from such a plague and pest. We mean that class who will take a paper one or a greater number of years, and then refuse to take it from the office, leaving the Post Master to inform the publisher. This silent and contemptuous neglect is more offensive and insulting to a publisher than open abuse, or a direct refusal from any cause to pay. And we now advise all such who may remain on our list, when they feel like sneaking out in this manner, to summon sufficient fortitude and magnanimity to inform us that they are not able or not willing to pay for their papers, and that they do not intend to do so; then we will know what course to pursue, and can thank them for their kind consideration in not subjecting us to any further loss.

## For the Republican.

### MEDICINE.

HENDRICKSVILLE, ALA. 1854.

The amount of scientific knowledge which medicine requires, of those who cultivate it, before they are worthy of its honors and emoluments, are not its only claims to the respect of men. But it is worthy of all honor for the nobler qualities which it develops and enlarges. We are not disposed to claim for it more than its due, when we assert, that it is philanthropy itself, under a different name, the great intellectual labor which must be undergone to secure the necessary qualifications for its successful exercise, so as to enable it successfully to minister to human suffering. Amid revelry and mirth—in the crowded mart—in the tumultuous assembly—or in the deliberations of the Forum—Medicine has no place, its mission is in the haunts of human suffering, and at the bedside where man struggles for his life—it is there to interpose between the monster and his prey; and by skillful and timely efforts to snatch the trembling victim from the grave and give him back to usefulness again. Amid such scenes is the appropriate place for the physician. It matters not whether they exhibit themselves in the palaces of the rich or in the hovels of the poor; their claims for aid are equally recognized—for medicine is not the rank or fortune of those who crave its assistance. It is not idle to say it extends its cases alike to the poor as to the rich—indeed the poor by common consent seem to be made its heritage. While some give vent to their sympathy for human suffering in eloquent phrases: or out of their abundance, give out that which costs them not the slightest sacrifice of ease or enjoyment—the physician is expected to manifest his sympathy by deserting the comforts of his fireside by day and by night—braving the summer's heat or the winter's cold, risking health and life itself in the cause of suffering humanity, but some have urged against the benevolent character of the profession of medicine, that the frequent sight of human suffering has a tendency to harden the heart and render it insensible to the claims of humanity—it may be so with the idle or merely curious spectator of human wretchedness; but is never thus with those who only seek such scenes for benevolent purposes—it has been wisely ordained that the frequent performance of virtuous deeds should strengthen the love of virtue and this is eminently true of the medical profession—the daily exercises of its kind offices renders their performance in a great degree necessary to the happiness of the physician—he may stand by the bed of the dying without a tear in his eye—but he is not always ready to seize every opportunity to relieve the sufferer—he is not bound at the bedside of the deceased at all hours—as well when the world is hushed in sleep as when it is engaged in the bustle of life—his is not that sickly sensibility which expends itself in tears, or miffs its possessor for fearful exertion, but it is that living, moving, acting sympathy, which employs itself in efforts to relieve the parting pangs of suffering humanity.

CHEROKEE CO. ALA., Dec. 24th, 1853.

Mr. Editor:

Please insert the following and you will oblige the Gaylesville Union Daughters of Temperance.

Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return, has evidently been stamped upon every living mortal since the day that Eve and Adam ate the forbidden fruit, in consequence of which, departed this life on the morning of the 16th of December, 1853, Mrs. Martha Golightly, wife of Henry O. Golightly, Esquire of Cherokee Co. Ala.

Her first breath was drawn on the 4th of May 1814, under the auspicious sun of that noble patriotic State, South Carolina, rendered doubly dear because of two forms those of my own devoted parents that lie beneath its sod: there, too, she was married on the 8th of Dec. 1831, and in the summer of 1832 consecrated her heart to Christ—while it was blooming and fresh, untainted by the world's foul breath—and ere it had become blighted and trodden by life's heavy calamities, she united herself with the Baptist church in which communion she lived and died, her name standing on its records, we trust will resemble Aaron's rod that budded—though dead yet may she speak in reference to her church we would adopt the language of the inspired prophet and say, her stones were laid in fine colours and her foundations in sapphires. She was warmly attached to her church in its ministry and membership—her doors were ever open to God's people, and the bounties of her board dealt out with a liberal hand—in her example she evinced the efficacy of divine grace, the triumph of faith, the pleasure of devotion, the truth of the promises, and the faithfulness of God, and in obedience to that command, sow thy seed in the morning and in the evening withhold not thy hand. She joined a Union of the Daughters of Temperance in order that she might more effectually strengthen the stakes and lengthen the cords of that glorious cause—our reason upon by the great apostle of the Gentiles, before the tribunal of a despotic king—but is now like the Star of Bethlehem, sending forth its enlightening rays over two continents, bright as the sun, clear as the moon, and to its opposers, terrible as an army with banners. Hand in hand with her now bereaved husband she enforced that sys-

tem of home-teaching which a pious mother alone can give, those words of heaven-bred intuition whispered over the cradle, breathed in the morning and evening prayer, exemplified in her daily life, which in the dustiest path of after years will present itself to the memory of her children with the freshness of yesterday; if there is a spot on earth where man is best fitted for his earthly and eternal destiny, and where angelic intelligences watching with eager interest the development of an order of beings but little lower than themselves, delight to linger and look, it is the holy altar of a well ordered home where the mother brings her children to minister by her side, and teaches them to offer up daily sacrifice of evil passions—selfish propensities, wayward humors upon a shrine consecrated to benevolence—generosity, humility, forgiveness, truth—in a word to God. She was diseased for some months, but danger was not apprehended until a few days before her decease, every attention that her family and friends and a skillful physician who had united to a high grade of intellectual endowments, an honorable attainment in the science of his profession could give, was lavishly bestowed upon her, but alas, for us, the philosophic skill of him who

With chemic process native ores refined, And with due art—earth's fossil stores combined.

Prepared with nicest pharmacopoeic skill To saturate the drop, or form the pill; Avals naught when the silver cord is loosed and the golden bowl broken—Oh, how many thrilling emotions does that word strike on the cord of a feeling heart, when we see the remorseless hand of fate with onestroke sever the dearest ties that bind the human heart to its fellow mortal unmindful that its tireless wing trails on the dust the ruined shrine of many a cherished hope of happiness, but should we who are waiting for the word of Him whose voice causes eternity to vibrate with his praise.

Mourn for her early decay Since she is taken from scenes of affliction away,

To mansions of glory above, Or why should a sigh rend our organized breast,

If in death she has entered a permanent rest,

On the bosom of omniscient love, but oh, when we think of the brief space since she was one with us, of those features bearing all the marks of womanly gracefulness and beauty, of that placid brow shaded by glossy black ringlets, of those eyes the index to the soul gleaming beneath their dark lashes, but above all of that hour when we stood with the motherless—

Eleven there were, When dressed for the grave Lay the sainted and fair, That had dropped like a lily That fell from its stem,

And rent were our hearts With sorrow for them.

Her favorite minister Rev. Renfro, and attendant physician, Dr. Brown, joined her family circle in front of the procession, made up of Daughters and Sons of Temperance, church members and neighbors, all moving on in solemn column to the resting place of her whom we have bid farewell till we meet in heaven to unite the broken link in the chain of our friendship. On the morning of her interment our horizon was darkened by clouds that partially hid from sight the mountain that majestically stood forth in view of her doors, that no doubt had often feasted her eyes with its rich foliage, and transported her thoughts to mount Calvary and to the scenes of the cross, but especially to that proclamation heard through heaven earth and hell, "It is finished," but in the same hour the clouds dispersed in a gentle shower as if in sympathy with us, and the sun shone out in all its wonted glory displaying to our view millions of silvery drops which were kissed away like pearls of rich dew from before our enraptured gaze, fit emblem of our beloved friend, who was then in celestial equipage walking the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, drinking at the fountain of living waters that make glad the city of God, and joining cherubim and seraphim, and all the redeemed host in that song, worthy is the lamb that was slain to receive honor and power and glory for ever and ever.

Respectfully yours, in V. L. and T. Z. H. BRANDON.

## CONVICTED.

We learn from the Cahaba Gazette, that Joseph Niles was tried in Cahaba, Dallas county, last week on the charge of murdering George T. Sharpe, in February, 1853, and convicted of murder in the first degree,—with the death penalty.

The victim was acting at the time of the murder, as special constable, and in company with several others proceeded to the house of the culprit for the purpose of arresting him under a warrant issued by his wife against him for assault and battery; and for having incestuous intercourse with his own daughter. As the party approached the house, the prisoner rushed out with a gun in his hand, and cried out, stand your ground, gentlemen, or I will shoot. The party immediately stopped, and the deceased sprang from his horse, when the prisoner deliberately shot him down and he died upon the spot. Niles fled—was afterwards arrested in Dooly county, Ga., and brought back to stand his trial for the offense. We have not learned the period fixed for his execution.

Mo. Reg.

"A BORN OF A BOY."—The Dublin (Ireland) Freeman states that Owen Duffee of Monongah county, is 122 years old. When 116 he lost his second wife, and subsequently married a third, by whom he had a son and daughter. His youngest son is two years old, his eldest ninety. He still retains in much vigor his mental and cor-

poral faculties, and frequently walks to the county town, a distance eight miles.

## From the N. Y. Tribune.

### PROSPECTS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

When the war broke out between England, France and Turkey on the one hand, and Russia on the other, the British Ministers, in their postprandial speeches, as well as in Parliament, that it would be a sharp and short war, which by the concert of the four great powers, would be terminated in a peacefully guaranteeing the integrity and independence of Turkey. But the views of these Ministers seem to have undergone a considerable change in the last month; they tell us now in their postprandial oratory, that ships are not built to fight rocks and granite walls; that, therefore, to brisk and sharp achievements can reasonably be expected, and Lord J. Russell, not so confident of the concert of the four powers as before, now admires the Czar for the indomitable energy with which he pursues the object he has taken in view. This phrase translated from diplomatic idiom into plain English means: "The Czar does not care either for Vienna protocols, or intrenchments 'at Gallipoli'; he does not yield, though we treat him 'with the utmost respect'; but he defies our diplomacy 'and our army sent to the Dardanelles and to Constantinople, and carries on the war in his own way in spite of Dundas and Napier.' The hopes that the war will be of short duration are dying away.

But if it is a serious war which is to be waged against Russia, then let us consider what the allied fleets and armies can do under the most favorable circumstances, and whether their victories can force the Czar to make peace upon terms barring his further progress in territorial aggrandizement.

The English public has the greatest faith in the gallantry of Sir Charles Napier, and there is no reason to doubt that the celebrated Admiral will surely be as good as his words at the Reform Club Dinner. But, after all, what can he do? He can take the Isle of Andros, which commands the Bay of Bothnia, but it requires a garrison at least eight thousand men to keep it after it is taken. He can likewise take the Islands of Dagoe and Oesel in the Bay of Finland, and bombard and destroy Revel and Riga; but to keep these islands will require about ten thousand soldiers more. He may likewise take, but only at an enormous sacrifice, the forts of Cronstadt; he may destroy the twenty seven Russian vessels of the line; he may, perhaps, even ascend the Nava with gun boats and small steamers, and batter down the Winter Palace of the Czar. But should he succeed so far—and even the most sanguine expectations cannot go beyond this—who that conversant with the Russian character, would dare to affirm that the Czar will then make peace? Just as in 1812, when Moscow, the metropolis of Holy Russia, fell a prey to the French, such an event would only stir up all the energies of the nation. The Czar and his army, and all the population of St. Petersburg would retire to a moderate distance from the coast, and wait until the intruding foreigners should leave the places they had occupied, for want of an army to garrison them permanently, whilst the Russian flat-bottomed gun boats would continue to inflict damage on the combined fleet in a sort of naval guerrilla warfare, attacking the large vessels unawares, and disappearing immediately after the attack by the windings of the shallow channels along the shores of the Baltic.

A similar game may be played in the Black Sea—the Russian fleet and perhaps even Sevastopol may be destroyed by Admiral Dundas—a serious blow indeed for the Czar, whose prestige must be lost by any determined action of allies, but this will not force Russia to make peace. The Czar is clinging to the principle of the Romans, never to seek peace when defeated, and at once to put at stake their empire rather than allow their power to be crippled and their influence in the East to be curtailed. The combined armies of England, France and Turkey may easily expel the Russians from the Principalities; they may even conquer Transcaucasia the Crimea, but they have not the means of keeping these provinces. England and France have openly declared and pledged themselves not to make any territorial acquisition, and the Christian feeling of Europe would scarcely permit them to place the populations of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Imeritia, under Mussulman dominion. But it is equally impracticable to reconstruct their ancient independence, since from the time of Peter the Great, their kings were only nominally independent, and really vassals of the Czar. The steppes of Southern Russia prevent any serious military operations beyond the Pruth; and the Czar, well acquainted with the invulnerable nature of his empire, may safely put his trust in the financial difficulties in which England and France must soon be involved by a protracted struggle.

while an agricultural country, such as Russia is, feels less sharply the calamities of war—the exports of Russia to Europe having always been insignificant. Nicholas may, therefore, bide his time, well aware that even in the worst case the damage done by the war to England and France must be more serious than the losses of Russia. The Fabian policy of evading the enemy must, in the long run, give him all the advantages of a victory.

But if such is indeed the case, what course have England and France to pursue? Must they, after all, submit to the arrogance

of the above was received, an extra from the office of the San Antonio Western Texan has reached this office, confirming the statement of Mr. Bee in all its particulars. The account concludes thus: "Where are the young men of our city?—Arouse from your lethargy—seize your rifles, and prove that you have still feelings worthy of a Texan. Follow these savages, and rescue these children, if alive—if dead, never let sleep close your eyelids in your peaceful homes until you can raise your bowie-knife in the air covered with the blood of these savages, and say, 'I have done my duty, I have avenged this horrible outrage.'"

LATER.—An article written after the issue of the extra, says: "The day after the massacre of the Forrester family, Mr. John O. Beckman, accompanied by some five or six others well armed, left our city for the residence of Mr. Forrester, to see if they could learn anything in regard to the children. On arriving at the house, they met a sight too horrible to relate. The father was lying at the door, shot through the heart, scalped but the top part of his head cut off with an axe which was near by; the two daughters, one of them 12 and the other 14 years, were dead on the floor near by, shot with several arrows and stabbed, and it was evident they had been treated in a most barbarous manner. The babe was also lying dead, stabbed through the body with a large knife. One only was missing—a boy about six years old—which they evidently had taken with them. The mother distinctly remembers seeing her oldest daughter trying to defend herself with a knife, and the same knife was near her when she was found."

GOLD MINES OF GEORGIA.—The editor of the Savannah Courier has had an interview with Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the eminent Geologist and W. B. Phillips, Esq., of New York, recently from the gold mines in the county of Lincoln. These mines are situated about twelve miles from Washington, Wilkes county, Ga. They were formerly owned by Mr. Fraser, but have recently been sold to a New York Company for the sum of \$22000. They have been found, upon scientific examination, exceedingly rich in deposits, not only in the decomposed quartz, but also in three distinct veins each fourteen feet in width. Mr. Phillips, one of the proprietors, had with him two bars of the pure metal, worth together five or six thousand dollars, the product of a few hours labor of a few hands. Portions of the deposit yield as high as eight dollars per bushel of ore. It is the opinion of Dr. Jackson that it is quite as rich as the Dorne mine in South Carolina. It is certainly a curious fact that it lies in nearly the same parallel line, only varying a few degrees, with that celebrated mine. It is contemplated by the new proprietors of the Lincoln mines to prosecute the work, in which they have engaged, with vigor. Machinery to the value of forty or fifty thousand dollars will immediately be brought out for the working of the mines.—*Adv. & Gaz.*

## THE TURKS.

In a little pamphlet, called "The Turkish Question," (the receipt of which from Mr. G. M. West, we have before acknowledged,) written by Count A. De Gurovski, author of "Russia as it is," may be found a brief and comprehensive view of the Turkish question, "from another point of view than that of the Anglo-French." As the Count is a veteran revolutionist, and himself was compelled to fly from Russia in 1844, he can scarcely be supposed to write under the influence of partiality to the Czar.

The Count gives us precisely such an account of the Ottomans as the whole world gave before it became the interest of the Western Powers to represent the Turks as worthy, by their moral excellence, of the sympathies of all Christians. According to the view generally received before the formation of the Holy Alliance, and which is confirmed in the most emphatic manner by this intelligent writer, the Turks in Europe are the most degraded, the most dissolute, the most infamous of people, among whom woman is reduced to the most base and abject condition, and the crimes which drew down fire from Heaven upon the cities of the plain, are as common and shameless as they were in Sodom and Gomorrah.

The Westminster Review, in a late article on Schamyl, the Prophet-Warrior of the Caucasus, referring to the Circassian slave trade with the Turks, sanctoriously remarks: "The trade is doubtless inexcusable enough, but it must be remembered that it is a very different affair from the slave dealing with which England and America are so polluted." Yes, altogether different; but that the difference is not in favor of the Circassians as the Westminster would represent it, the writer may satisfy himself by glance at the statements of Count De Gurovski, confirmed as they are by the evidence of every

man who has visited Turkey in the Caucasus. The slave market of Turkey are kept constantly supplied with white slaves; not for servants, but women, men, boys are exhibited in these markets in a state of nudity, and sold for purposes too vile to name. These infamous slaves are advertised in the Government newspapers; and women and for the harems, are brought from the Black Sea, under the protection of an English flag! This traffic is not essential, nor does it for the gratification of the passions. Russia has endeavored to break it up, while it has the support and countenance of those Allies who are so horribly civilized at American slavery!

Nor is the physical state of the Turks at all more promising for their moral. The European forms recently introduced in countries whose social institutions are radically different from those of Turkey, have not penetrated skin deep. According to the Count de Gurovski they have proved but a dead body. The Sultan is also in his power; so are the Pachas and their respective jurisdictions. These men, upon whom depends carrying out of reforms, are pre-ordained corrupt, ignorant and degenerate. The Turks have no capacity nor disposition for agriculture, manufactures or commerce. They can destroy, but they cannot build. They have converted fertile lands into deserts, but, as the Count truly says, "their rule has built a village or hamlet, tilled a acre or scarcely planted a tree. If any material improvement is perceptible in Turkey, it is due entirely to its christian population. The Turks, in both Asia and Europe, are gradually dying out it is said, but they are hastening their extinction by the common practice of forced abortion among all classes of their women. Such are the people who, perpetrating upon the day the most unheard of crimes among themselves, and persecuting and oppressing with intolerable cruelty the Christian majority, the original owners of their country; such are the people in whose behalf the sympathies of the Christian and civilized world are kindled, and for the preservation whose nationality England, France which suffered Christian Hungary and Poland to perish, aided, are disturbing the peace of the world.

Count de Gurovski is justly severe upon the hypocritical rule of Russia. Russia is a despotism, and Nicholas a despot; but despotism is the trade of the Czar, and liberty has never been the birthright nor the desire of his people. France, professing freedom, created liberty in Italy, and volunteered its rights to Napoleon. Within three years and a half says Count de Gurovski, "ten more have been thrown into dungeons in France than during twenty eight years of the reign of Nicholas, who has had two insurrections and several conspiracies deal with; the galley, the transportation en masse to Algeria, Cayenne, and other places out of Europe, far outnumbering the banishments to Siberia, and the treatment of the prisoners is vastly more cruel and inhuman than in Asia."

What sympathy can civilized America be expected to feel for such a race as the Turks? We reason for taking sides with Napoleon against Nicholas? Both are despots, the latter the more humane and the more humane and the more Christian of the two. The extinction of the brutal Ottomans would be a relief to civilization and to earth which their presence defiles. Our sympathies are with the oppressed Greek millions, and we should rejoice were Russia able to accomplish their emancipation from a bondage more vile and terrible than that which the Egyptians afflicted the people of Israel with.

"His COUSIN, THE BISHOP."—On morning Haines, the comic actor, seized by a couple of bailiffs, in action for a debt of \$20, as the Bishop of Joe to the bailiffs:

"Gentlemen, here's my cousin the Bishop of Ely, going into his house; but speak to him and he will pay the debt and charge."

The bailiffs thought they might venture that as they were within 30 yards of him. So up sprang Joe's coach pulling off his hat, and got out to it. The Bishop ordered the coach stop, while Joe (close to his ear) softly:

"My Lord, here are two poor men who have such great scruples of conscience that I fear they will hang the selves."

"Very well," said the Bishop, calling to the bailiffs he said:

"You two men come to me to-morrow morning and I'll satisfy you."

The men bowed and went away. Joe hugging himself with his fallacious device also went his way.

In the morning the Bailiffs, expecting the debt and charges, repaired to the Bishop's being introduced—

"Well," said the Bishop, "what your scruples of conscience?"

"Scruples," said the Bailiffs, "we have no scruples. We are bailiffs, we who yesterday arrested your cousin Joe Haines, for \$20. Your lordship promised to satisfy us to-day, and

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hope your lordship will be as good as your word.

The worthy Bishop, reflecting that his honor and name would be exposed, if he complied not, paid the debt and charges.

### Excitement among the Know-Nothings.

The New York Times of the 18th inst., says:

The Order of "Know-Nothings" is likely to achieve notoriety. Yesterday morning the lower police office was the scene of an affair in which some members of this secret organization were involved in difficulty. A member, whose fidelity was soon after suspected, was admitted to the "Order" not long since, and a close watch kept upon his movements. A few weeks ago a letter was published in the Courier & Enquirer, which purported to be written by one Elliot, a member of the Native American organization. It was addressed to a Roman Catholic Priest, and announced the wish of the writer to divulge all the secrets of the Order, and to make a full exposure of the system. The consideration named for this act was \$10,000. A person of the same name was Secretary of the Order; he was believed to be the individual who addressed this letter to the priest, and arrangements were made to have been made to secure the Constitution and Bye-Laws which were in his possession.

Nothing more was heard of the matter, until a man named James Elliott appeared before Justice Osborn at the Tombs, and preferred a charge against three members of the Order, accusing them of stealing a leather trunk from his office, at No. 81 Nassau street. In his affidavit he sets forth that the trunk contained 49 copies of the by-laws of the Order, besides other papers, and a considerable amount of money. The complainant assured the magistrate that he could bring a witness who saw the defendants carry the trunk out of the building. A warrant was then issued for their arrest, and was placed in the hands of officer Webb, who took them into custody in the course of the afternoon; but being responsible persons, the Court allowed them to go.

Yesterday the prosecutor came into court and informed the justice that his life was in danger. It seems he had received a package of anonymous letters, written in different styles, of a character calculated to shock his nerves. One of the letters went on to say: "You are an infamous traitor; depend upon it your course is known; for it you will still suffer death?" In rather a snide tone the document then reads thus: "You of course remember the sudden disappearance of Morgan? who disclosed the secrets of the Masnic Order, and was thrown over the Falls of Niagara. Now look out for yourself, and with you it will be the same as regards the cry of 'Where is Morgan?' Again, the recipient is warned 'to make himself scarce from the city before Friday night, as he will die if he fails to take his flight.'"

From another letter we quote the following: "Your coffin is ready; so beware and benefit by the timely warning given you.—On the afternoon of the night that you will receive the death blow I will converse with you as usual, and nothing whatever will excite your suspicion. Do take caution, else your wife and children will be fatherless; for no man who acts the traitor in a secret organization can or ought to live in a civilized community."

The language above quoted is the substance of all the letters exhibited to the Court, but strong doubts seem to exist whether they were written with base intent.—The affair will perhaps lead to disclosures more authentic. The investigation was set down for to-day, when testimony will be adduced on the part of the defence, which is to be conducted by Chaney Schaffer, Esq. There will probably be a large attendance during the legal inquiry, as the details of the proceedings at the police court were spread over the city last evening, and become the theme of general conversation at the hotels and the public places.

### From the New York Herald. An Expose of the 'Know-Nothings.'

Yesterday morning, a pamphlet of thirty two pages was issued from the press of one of the cheap publishers, and sold at a shilling. It is entitled, "The Know Nothing; an Expose of the Secret order of Know Nothings; the most ludicrous and startling Yankee Notion ever conceived. By a 'Know Nothing,' late of the Grand Council." The author states in the introduction that the objects of the association have never been made known, as many of the 'Know Nothings' themselves are unaware of the ultimate objects for which the order was established. He states that it now numbers five millions of members, and that it is increasing at the rate of five thousand per week.—The account of the initiatory ceremonies is highly absurd, and must be incomplete.

According to this pamphlet, the real name adopted by the order in

general is Babelorum, from the tower of Babel. The order is divided into three degrees, each separate from the other. The first is called the Mummose degree; the second, Mummose; the third Mummose. While the order in general takes the name of Babelorum, the individual societies in different places, are called towerets. The number of Towerets in the city of New York at this date, is almost two hundred and fifty, and applications for new ones are so numerous that the initiating officers are overwhelmed with business.

The officers are dressed in revolutionary and Indian costumes.—The candidate is hoodwinked, and a string tied around his tongue.—After certain questions asked and answers returned, the conductor withdraws the fool's cap from the eyes of the candidate; the usher seizes him behind the coat collar with both hands, and pulls back as if determined to cause strangulation; the Wampum Master, in front, draws on the cord tied to the candidate's tongue; and the Captain Munn stands a little on the left, with an upraised tomahawk.

The candidate, with lolling tongue, choking throat, and distended eyes, gazes around, and in addition to the figures directly before him, is struck with ludicrous yet painful amazement, on beholding the room filled about him with the most indescribable images. Every man of the assembly has on a fools cap coming down over the eyebrows, and tapering back at an angle of forty five degrees, about 18 inches in length. Every man has the forefinger of each hand in the corners of his mouth, and with a broad grin on his face, tugs on the corners of his potato trap. To see which can produce the most horrible grimace, and exhibit the deepest gular cavern, studded with the longest rows of bad ivory.

The candidate then proceeds to make oath to a string of the most absurd attempts at fun that we have ever seen. One clause is sufficient.

To the true and faithful performance of all of which, I pledge my most precious logos, binding myself under a penalty not less than having my boots drawn off over my head, my hair twisted into a cord nine feet long, the skirts of my coat cut into forty nine strips, and in this unfortunate plight, suffer myself to be rode on a three cornered rail, nine feet long over the rail road track of a Hamburg rocket, at the rate of ninety miles per hour.

The pass word of the order is BLOW-UP-RENT-DON-TSIR-YET-SUC-ROO. The password is never to be given whole, but to be halved whenever used.

The remainder of the work is equally ridiculous, and it is stated that it was written as a burlesque on the whole affair. It appears to be a mixture of the ceremonies of the Tauumany society and the Odd Fellows, with a little of the vagueries of the Bowery boys.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

#### PER STEAM SHIP AMERICA.

The report of the ship *Baldur* as to the steamship seen on the 21st, received by the Franklin, is repeated, but with this important addition: "The steamer was headed north, but altered her course towards the *Baldur*, and immediately disappeared. The *Baldur* steered to the spot, and saw large quantities of biscuits and boxes. When the steamer was first seen, a barque was alongside of her, but the latter steered away South, and as no one was seen on board the steamer, it is surmised that the barque may have saved the passengers."

Negotiations for an alliance, offensive, between Sweden and the Allied Powers, are on the point of being concluded.

It is also confidently stated in Paris that Spain, Portugal and Piedmont are willing to join the Western Powers, and, if necessary, to supply a contingent.

The Paris Monitor announces that Austria is about to go likewise.

The Arab Chief Yessup, with 1000 followers, has embarked for Turkey.

Fourteen Russian merchantmen have been captured in the Black Sea.

Admiral Dundas has proposed an exchange of prisoners.

A new French Loan of two hundred and fifty million francs is talked of.

The correspondent of the London Times at Landseron, Sweden, writes on 4th of May, that the frigate *Amphion*, Capt. King, was reported ashore in the vicinity of Revel, and it was feared her captain and crew had been made prisoners.

The Bank of England on the 11th inst., raised the rate of discount to 5 1/2 per cent, and on the same day the Bank of France reduced the rate to 4 per cent.

Since February the Bullion has increased four millions in the Bank of France, and decreased the same amount in the Bank of England.

**The Black Sea.** Full accounts are now to hand of the bombardment of Odessa. As surmised, the affair was far from decisive, being

more destruction without result. The British accounts report the attacking force as the English steamers *Sampson*, *Terrible*, *Tiger*, *Retribution*, *Furious*, *French*, *steamers* *Mogador*, *Vauban*, *Descartes*, and *Caton*; also detachments of English Rocket boats. The mode of attack was, the steamers continued for 12 hours to sail round in a circle of half a mile in diameter, 2000 yards distant from the batteries, and each steamer delivered fire as it passed; the rocket boats continuing to throw 24 pound rockets to set the town and shipping on fire. The Russians also threw red hot shot. The Russians fought with extreme bravery, replying to the fire of the ships. Towards night, the battery became untenable, its fire became slower than regular, and at length, the shipping in the rear being on fire it was silenced.—During the action red hot shot from the steamer *Terrible* blew up the Russian magazines on the Imperial Mole, and silenced a formidable battery. Three Russian frigates in the harbor took fire and burned to the water's edge, also 12 smaller ships and two ships of war building. The rockets also set the lower part of the city on fire and it burnt for two days.

Three of the attacking steamers were disabled, and the *Vauban* was set on fire, but it was extinguished. The British estimate theirs at 20 killed and wounded. The Russians estimate theirs at 20 killed and 60 wounded.

The British Admiral, after the action, sent a circular to the fleet that he had inflicted retribution on the Russians for firing on a flag of truce.

The Russian accounts look as like the truth as the British. Russia says that on March 27, the British steamer *Furious* approached Odessa. Two guns, without ball, were fired from the batteries, and the *Furious* ordered not to approach nearer. The steamer thereupon stopped, and sent a boat ashore with a flag of truce. The boat was sent back to the *Furious*, with the information that the British could have left. The *Furious*, however, again got up steam, and approached nearer, as if to survey, on which the batteries fired seven shots, not on the boat with the flag of truce, but on the advancing frigate, which then left. On the 2d April, three of the allied steamers came to Odessa to demand an explanation. Gen. Osten Sacken expressed in writing his surprise that the Allied Admirals should imagine that the Russian ships were fired at the flag of truce—explained how affairs were, and of course refused to deliver up the shipping in the harbor, as demanded by the Admirals. Accordingly the bombardment took place.

It was reported that for the present the Admirals had abandoned the intention of attacking Sebastopol.

Some British steamers had approached the harbor of Sebastopol, and threw a few bombs, but there was no reply. A few ships would remain cruising before Sebastopol, but the rest of the Allied fleet went, some to the European coast, and some to Asia.

**SPANISH BROWN.**—A very superior article of Spanish Brown is found in this immediate vicinity. Not more than two miles from the Court House is a mountain of it, sufficient to supply the whole world for centuries to come. It has been thoroughly tested by one every way qualified.—Mr. Weir a very superior painter, has mixed it and painted with it, both on wood and canvas, and pronounces it infinitely superior to the imported article. It has more lustre about it, and on wood gives a richer mahogany appearance than the foreign article, and is easily mixed with oils. We cannot see why it will not immediately come into general use. It is of easy access—requiring nothing more than to be picked up on the surface. The mountain that seems to be composed wholly of it is called the Red Mountain.

[*Ellyton Times.*]

The Cholera has made its appearance at Nashville, New Orleans and various places on the Mississippi. There is also at present great alarm in New Orleans on account of the re-appearance of the yellow fever.

**Holloway's Pills.**—Extraordinary cure of Palpitation of the Heart.—Professor Holloway, of 33, Abchurch Lane, New York, had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. John Baker, of State Street, Boston, a letter, dated March 17th, 1854, which is subjoined verbatim:—"Dear Doctor, I am a sufferer from the treatment of Dr. J. W. Under the treatment of Dr. J. W. of this city, I was frequently obliged to abstain from any kind of exercise, mental, or bodily, for weeks together. A short time since, I was seized with violent sickness and spitting of blood; I, of course, went to my old friend, but finding him out, I went into the stores of Redding & Co., of this City, for a newspaper, and accidentally saw several boxes of your Pills there; I purchased one, took a few doses, and the result was very favorable; by persevering with them, I am entirely cured, and have to thank you for now enjoying good health. J. BAKER."

**Jacksonville Male Academy.** This Institution will be open for the reception of pupils on the 17th July, under the superintendence of Mr. John H. Caldwell.

Pupils are requested to be in attendance at the beginning of the term. Rates of tuition as heretofore. No deduction for absence except in cases of protracted illness. June 6, '54—4t.

**Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.** Of the latest style and superior quality, For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

**Sugar & Coffee.** For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

### SUMMER GOODS

J. D. HOKE & BROTHERS, Are now opening their Stock of Summer Goods, embracing a very general assortment. June 6, '54.

Ashtville, Ala. 2nd June, 1854.

**COMMITTED** To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 12th May, 1854, a Negro man, who calls his name HENRY, and says he belongs to Lewis Anderson of Marengo County. Said boy is about thirty-five years old, about five feet four inches high, and of a black color.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

D. E. MCCURRY, Sheriff of St. Clair County, Ala. June 6, 1854. 4w--5t.

### A CURE FOR ALL!!!

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.** Citizens of the Union.—You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

**THOMAS HOLLOWAY.** 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y. ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS, AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Yaddin County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, Sir.—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is it this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sore legs that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY, AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A BAD BREAK, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853. TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, N. Y. Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). It was told that nothing could save her; she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us.—We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, New Orleans. I send this from "Hotel des Princes," Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left; at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Legs Itchy, Bad Breasts, Piles, Rheumatism, Swelling, Sore Throat, Sore Glands, Sore Nipples, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sore Heads, Gout, Scalds, Ulcers, Swellings, &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 38, Corner Ann and Nassau Streets, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots, at 7 1/2 cents, 57 cents, and \$1.50 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. May 30, 1854.

**AT RULES BY THE REGISTER.** Monday, May 16th, 1854. William Porter, vs. Allen Elston, Allen Elston, Com'r. of township 16, R. 9, 2d.

Allen A. Causey, John B. Reeves, John K. Weir, Elijah Thompson, James Jones, R. Weir, is a non resident of the State of Alabama, and is supposed to reside in the State of Texas, and that the residence of the defendant John B. Reeves is unknown to affiant, and that said defendants are of lawful age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring said defendants to be and personally appear before the Register of this court, at his office in the town of Jacksonville, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill of complaint, within sixty days after the date of this order, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court-house door of Benton County, as required by law.

R. G. EARLE, Register, &c. May 15, 1854.

### Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of a venditioni exponas, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of July next—the north part of section 14, township 13, range 10, containing sixty-eight 33-100 acres; levied on as the property of Lot and Wm. L. Whitlock, to satisfy said venditioni exponas in favor of Sloan & Hawkins.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. May 30, 1854.

Also, at the same time and place, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and demand which William Champion has in and to the following land, to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth; also the N W q. of the N E q. all in section 20, and also the west half of the N W q. of the N W q. of section 21, T. 14, R. 9; the west half of the N W q. of the N E q. section 21, township 14, range 9, to satisfy three alias venditioni exponas, one in favor of William Gray vs. William Champion, one in favor of S. P. Hudson vs. William Champion one in favor of Hudson, Terry & Wyle, vs. Wm. Champion, also two venditioni exponas, one in favor of R. M. Allen vs. B. F. Garnet and the other in favor of P. D. Beason vs. Wm. Champion.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and demand which Jacob Holland has in and to the following described land to-wit: the south west part of the south east 1/4 q. of section 23, in township 12, range 7, containing sixty two acres, as the property of said Holland, to satisfy a venditioni exponas in favor of David Andrews.

Also at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and demand that Merit Nunneley has in and to the north east quarter of section 8, township 14, range 10, containing 40 acres; and also the north west quarter of the north west q. of section 8, township 14, range 10 as the property of Merit Nunneley, to satisfy a venditioni exponas in favor of Walker and Martin.

Also at the same time and place, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim & demand that John Schenck has in and to the west half of south west fourth of section one, township 14, of range 7 east; also south east q. of south west q. of sec. 30, township 14, range 7, as the property of John Schenck, to satisfy one venditioni exponas in favor of Hudson and Brockman.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. May 30, 1854.

### NOTICE.

There will be a Masonic Procession and Orator, at Arbaceochee, on the 24th day of June next, by the members of Bethel Lodge, No. 141. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.

H. M. McCAGG, HIRAM BAIRD, W. W. ANDERSON, Committee of Invitation. May 17, A. D. 1854.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 5, 1854. Whereas, by an act of Congress approved March 27, 1854, entitled "an act for the relief of settlers on lands reserved for railroad purposes," every settler on public lands "which have been or may be withdrawn from market in consequence of proposed railroads, and who had settled thereon prior to such withdrawal, shall be entitled to pre-emption at the ordinary minimum, to the lands settled on and cultivated by them: Provided, they shall prove up their rights according to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and pay for the same before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market;" public notice is hereby given, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, that all such settlers will be entitled to the right of pre-emption given by the said act, upon furnishing proof, (satisfactory to the district office,) that the settlement on which the claim is predicated, is of a character to entitle the settler to a right of pre-emption, under the provisions of the act of 4th September, 1841, and was made by such settler prior to the "withdrawal" of the land for the purpose stated, no "declaration," of course, being necessary under the circumstances: Provided, payment be made for the same, "before the day that may be fixed by the President's proclamation for the restoration of said lands to market."

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner. May 2, 1854—w6t.

**F. A. Holman & Co.,** DIRECT IMPORTERS OF Crocker China & Glass ware. Will fill all bills at Charleston prices. April 11, 1854.

### AUGUSTA.

**GREAT SALE.** THE subscribers are now receiving direct from manufacturers, both North and South, the largest and best assortment of Combs, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Razors, Scissors, Knives, Thimbles, &c.—Together with an elegant stock of

**Suspenders, Purses,** Beads, Wallets, Port-Monies, Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens, Spectacles, &c.—Also,

**Looking Glasses and Mirrors,** of every style and pattern, together with a full and cheap stock of

**School and Miscellaneous**

### BOOKS

PAPER, INK, &c.

Owing to the great scarcity of money in the country, the subscribers are determined to sell goods this season to year than any house in Charleston or Augusta.

Merchants from the country will please call and examine for themselves. DUNHAM & BLEAKLEY. AUGUSTA, GE. April 11, '54.—1y.

**J. M. NEWBY, & Co.** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN Ready-Made CLOTHING

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co., are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at

**THE LOWEST PRICES.** Also, on hand, a very large lot of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed.—Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**A. FREDERICK.** Manufacturer and Wholesale & Retail Dealer in CONFECTIONARY: OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL," AUGUSTA, GA.

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, CORDIALS, SEGARS, &c. Orders from the Country promptly attended to. April 11, '54.—1y.

**Augusta Seed Store.** BROAD STREET, (Nearly Opposite the United States and Globe Hotels.)

**AUGUSTA, GA.** THE subscriber keeps on hand a FULL supply, and is constantly receiving Large and Fresh additions of

**GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEED** all of which will be warranted in every respect, to which he invites the attention of the public at large. The usual deduction made to country merchants. Catalogues furnished gratis, when applied for.

N. B.—Among the field seeds can be found, White and Red Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Blue Grass, do. Heards and Timothy, Osage Orange, Mangle Wurtzel or Field Beet, Millet, &c. &c. J. H. SERVICE. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Augusta French Burr Mill stone Manufactory.** The subscriber, thank full for the kind patronage heretofore extended to the late firm of Schirmer & Wigand, and would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to execute orders for his well known Warranted French BURR MILL STONES, of every desirable size, at the lowest price and shortest notice. He also furnishes

Escorts & Cologne Stones, SUT Machine, of various patterns, Bolting Cloths, of the best brand. Cement, for Mill use. Also, for Planters, small Grist Mills to attach to Gin gears. All orders promptly attended to. Wm. Y. HENDRICK is my authorized agent in East Alabama. All orders addressed to him post paid, at Silver Run, Talladega, Co. Ala. will receive prompt attention. Wm. B. SCHIRMER, Surviving partner of Schirmer & Wigand. Sep. 13, 1853.—1y.

**Planter's Hotel,** J. M. SIMPSON PROPRIETOR, BROAD STREET AUGUSTA GA. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**COSGROVE & BRENNAN** WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS. Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keene and Haynes, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga. Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Keep an office in** Augusta, Ga. where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House. H. & L. W. H. & Co., wh. with a large stock of Cotton, shipped to the above named House. Oct 13, 1853.—1y.

**STOVES & GRATES.** Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c., —AND MANUFACTURERS OF: TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE. Done in the most approved manner with Despatch. The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms. 210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, '54.—1y.

**BONES & BROWN,** Successors to J. & S. Bones and Co.] DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. Augusta, Ga April 11, 1854.—1y.

**SCRIGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,** Commission Merchants. CHARLESTON, S. C. Keep an office in

Augusta, Ga. where they will be prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton or other Produce consigned to their House. H. & L. W. H. & Co., wh. with a large stock of Cotton, shipped to the above named House. Oct 13, 1853.—1y.

**PIANO FORTES.** The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of their friends and the public, to their assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany PIANO FORTES, from the well known and justly celebrated Manufacturers of Bacon & Co., and Dubois & Seabury, New York, which are warranted in every respect to be at least fully equal to any instruments manufactured in this country or Europe.

The subscriber would also state that the instruments now on hand are of the latest patrons and fashions, and fresh from the manufacturers. For sale at very low prices for cash or city acceptance at GEORGE A. OATES & CO'S. Piano, Book and Music Depot, Broad St., Augusta, Georgia. April 11, '54.—1y.

**Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,** WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. MASONIC HALL BUILDING, (Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.) William E. Jackson, George T. Jackson, John T. Miller, Samuel A. Verdery. Agents of the Hancock Manufacturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings and Osnaburgs at

**FACTORY PRICES.** Liberal discount for Cash. Country merchants visiting Augusta or Charleston, are respectfully invited to examine our assortment and prices. April 11, '54.—1y.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.** HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, NO. 80 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK. J. C. HAVILAND, H. W. RISLEY, JAMES HARRAL, R. M. KITCHEN.

**HAVILAND, HARRAL & CO.,** NO. 25 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. STEVENSON, R. L. HARRAL, W. K. KITCHEN.

**HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.,** NO. 274 BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA. HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, W. K. KITCHEN, T. W. CHICHESTER. April 11, '54.—1y.

**L. HANCOCK & CO.,** DEALER IN STOVES & GRATES. Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Britannia, Wood, Willow and Hollow Wares, Lifting Pumps Lead and Block Tin Pipes, Tin Plates, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c., &c., —AND MANUFACTURERS OF: TIN, COPPER, LEAD AND SHEET IRON WARE. Done in the most approved manner with Despatch. The trade supplied with Tin Ware, at wholesale upon the lowest terms. 210 Broad Street, a few doors below P. O. Corner. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. April 11, '54.—1y.

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**FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.**  
A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his **SPRING & SUMMER** supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

Cloths and Cassimers, Linens, Calicoes, Silks, Flannels, Muslins, Cambricks, Shirts, Sheets, Domestic, Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware.

**SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.**

**Ready-Made Clothing.**

HATS, COATS, BOOTS & SHOES, Bonnets, Veils, &c. Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as Choice Liquors and Spirits of various kinds, Confectionaries, Nuts, &c., which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH & Co., one door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers.

N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

**CORN LAW IN FORCE:**

**The New Code in part Repealed!**

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Polk, about as large a Stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS**

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles. April 11, 1854.

**War News—Peace about to be made.**

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash. April 11, 1854.

**SELLING OFF AT COST.**

J. A. L'HOMMEDEU, MOBILE, ALA.

Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS. Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Waiters, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c. WELL WORTHY THE NOTICE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT, AT AT COST, FOR CASH.

In this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskell, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G. Beasley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddart, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Homme-deu and other celebrated makers' Gold and Silver Watches.

WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with DIAMONDS, and also Enamelled, Plain Gold, Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Chatelaines, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buckles, Diamond Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate. GOLD PENS, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Lockets and Chains, Charms, Reins, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonnaies, Purse, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, Paper Mache, Table Desks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, OIL PAINTINGS, Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Scissors, Razors, Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups, Ladles, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY. N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY repaired in a workmanlike manner. Also, ENGRAVING done with neatness, and New JEWELRY made to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small commission. Mobile, March 28th 1854.—tf.

**SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.**

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st July next, offer their splendid Stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c., at COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of—Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe. Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture. DIAMOND WORK, very rich and of the latest styles.

A general assortment of—Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols.

Paper Mache Goods, Port Monnaies, Card Cases.

And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind.

This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

**Manufacturing and Repairing**

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.

The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.

W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st., Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—tf. Battle House.

**MONEY MONEY**

AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOEL ADLER, & Co. April 25, 1854.—tf

**ELECTION NOTICE**

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.

A. BROWN, Shff. May 30, 1854.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**

IN obedience to a special act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there will be an election held on the first Monday in August at all the precincts in Benton County, for four Commissioners of Roads and Highways, for Benton Co. Also, at the same time and place, in obedience to an act approved Feb'y 16th 1854, there will be an election held for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge. May 30, 1854. of Probate.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up and posted by T. M. Johnson before R. B. Read Esq. one black horse with left hind foot and right fore foot white, small white snip on the nose, 154 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old appraised to fifty dollars, no marks or brands perceivable. This May 22, 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. May 30.

**PIANO FORTE.**

Music Ware Room.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTEs, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired Eolian Attachment; and also NEW SCALE PIANO FORTEs; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place," which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed. WM. JOHNSON. Rome, Broad st. March 14, 1854.

**CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,**

ROME GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rockaways, of every style and size; SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES; TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be specially ordered, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven.

We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted. Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

**COTTON GINS.**

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choctoloco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner.

They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage. Address J. L. & W. C. ORR. Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854. tf.

**Partnership Notice.**

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY. April 4, 1854.—tf.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Satterfield, dead, I hereby give notice that all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred; and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.

JAS. F. STOKES, Admr. April 4, 1854.

**C. C. Porter.**

Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

**B. T. POPE,**

Attorney at Law, ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.

WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State. Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

**Law Notice.**

T. A. CANTREL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

**BENJ. A. BROOKS,**

Attorney at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery. WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala. Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

**W. B. MARTIN,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Whalley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law. Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

**James A. McCampbell,**

Attorney at Law, AND

Solicitor in Chancery, JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store. February, 25 1852.

**HUGH MONTGOMERY,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management. May 3, 1853.—1y.

**MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY**

PRACTICE in co-partnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton. March 14, 1854.—1y.

**JOHN I. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN,**

THOMASON & HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law, AND

Solicitors in Chancery, ASHVILLE, ALA. WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Minshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

**RAGS, RAGS.**

Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choctoloco in Benton County.

Wm. MALLORY. Feb. 7, 1854.

**IRON WORKS.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

**Iron.**

A good assortment of iron kept constantly on hand and for sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

**Americans, Delaines, Alpacas, &c.** of the latest style for dress.

For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

**BOVNETS.**

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

**MOUNT PLEASANT**

Male and Female Academy WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastcoba. Board and tuition at reduced prices. March 7, 1854.—tf.

**REMOVAL.**

WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

**CROZIER LODGE No. 78, OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.**

White Plains, Benton Co., Ala. A regular communication of this Lodge, held April 13th 1854, William D. Carithers was expelled, for unbecoming conduct. The Lodge also passed in substance the following resolution: Resolved, that as he may impose upon other Lodges where he may travel, the Jacksonville Papers be requested to publish this for one month, and that all papers South and South-west of this place, friendly to the cause, be requested to "hand him round."

a26, 1m B. F. BRAY, Sec'y.

**ROBERT H. WYNNE,**

TAILOR, Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers. Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

**BUILDING HARDWARE,**

TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S.

WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO., No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock. Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

**HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.**

Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McCURR & BROWN, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

**CALL AND SEE US.** March 7, 1854.—6m.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**

12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River, Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO. Feb. 28, 1854.—tf.

**Benton County Tax Sale.**

ON Monday the 17th day of July next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

N. E. fourth of Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10.—55 acres. S E fourth Sec 9, T. 13, R. 10—40 acres, as the property of A. G. Laster. State and County tax for 1853, \$2 10.

Pr. 17, sec. 35, T. 13, R. 9—75 acres as the property of John Simmons—State and county tax for 1853, \$1 12.

West half N E q. sec. 25 T. 16, R. 6—80 acres. 20 acres in the N E corner of the N W q. sec. 25, T. 16 R. 6. 20 acres of the east part of the S W q. sec. 24, T. 16, R. 6.

S W fourth S E q. sec. 24, T. 16, R. 6—40 acres, as the property of R. H. Wilson—State and county tax for 1853 \$3 71.

N W fourth of N W fourth sec. 22, T. 15, R. 8—49 acres. S w q. of S w q. sec. 15, T. 15, R. 8—40 acres, as the property of Bazil Davis—state and county tax for 1853 56 cents.

April 8. W. R. HUBBARD, T. C.

**Mexican Mustang Liniment.**

HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use this MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miseries, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET. April 18, 1854.

**Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, AND

Solicitors in Chancery. WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

**ADDRESS**

M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Centerville, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY, Centerville, Ala. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Office Ala., and Tennessee River Railroad Co.**

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held the first day of April, 1854, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all claims due this Company for arrangements of Stock as well as otherwise, be put in suit if not paid by the first of June next.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary. April 12, 1854. tf.

**Cabbage Seed**

OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale. Feb. 14, 1854.

**PURE MEDICINES.**

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK, HAVE just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

**FAMILY MEDICINES.**

Viz: Castile Soap, Gum Myrrh, Gum Arabic, Gum Camphor, Flour of Sulphur, Prepared Chalk, Sugar of Lead, Blue Mass, Dover's Powder, Spirit of Turpentine, Spirit of Nitro, Oil of Cloves, Refined Borax, Columbo, Gentian, Peruvian Bark, Ground Elm Bark, Ground Flax Seed, Strengthening Plasters, &c. &c.

**Best Otard Brandy and Old Port Wine.**

The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz:

Syrup of Squills, Syrup of Ipecac, Syrup of Rhubarb, Wine of Ipecac, Antimonial Wine, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs.

Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. Francis & Clark still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

With the advantage of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services. Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Serenades, Tweeds, Jeans, &c.** of superior quality, for gentlemen's winter wear.

For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

**LOOK AT THIS.**

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that he is now prepared to put in operation for the public his new and improved patent water Elevator for raising water from wells. He flatters himself that there is no method now in use for raising water from wells, that can equal this for cheapness, durability, simplicity of construction, and for keeping water pure.

Price for putting them up as for all wells 40 feet and over, deep, 75 cents per foot. All wells under 40 feet will be charged \$50; the subscriber furnishing all the machinery and materials and putting them in full operation. Persons wishing a good pump are requested to call at the residence of Mr. E. L. Woodward in Jacksonville, where they can have an opportunity of examining one of my Elevators in full operation. Any person wishing one of my Elevators can be supplied at short notice, by addressing a note to me at Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. where I am engaged in manufacturing them.

**SAMUEL H. LIKENS,** August 9, 1853.

**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

B. R. TURNER & BROTHER, ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest most fashionable and durable manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourselves that what we say is true. Dec. 6, 1853.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**

ATLANTA GEORGIA.

BEING situated almost equi-distant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Beds will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors. June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

**ELECTION NOTICE.**

IN obedience to an order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Martin, an election will be held on Saturday the 13th day of May next, in the various precincts of the 72d 73d and 93d Regts Ala. Mil. for Colonels Commandant of said Regiments. The Bailiffs are hereby authorised to hold the election in their several precincts. A. BROWN, Sheriff. April 11, 1854.

**Sugar & Coffee.**

For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

**MILLS.**

I HAVE purchased from Judge John H. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Crutchfield, which were fully repaired last year, and are in complete order now, to make fine flour. New wheel, bolting cloths, sieve and smutter, with competent and accommodating millers. I am, also, responsible for any loss of grain at the mill, by carelessness or otherwise on the part of the miller. Cash paid for wheat at fair prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON. March 21, 1854.—tf.

**Notice to Tax Payers.**

AN act having been passed at the recent session of the Legislature, extending the time for paying the tax of the present year into the State Treasury, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will not proceed to collect the tax of Benton county at the times and places heretofore specified, and that the collection will be postponed until further notice is given.

JAMES MEHARG, Tax Col. B. C. March 21 '54 tf.



DATE(S) INCORRECT  
WITHIN ISSUE



"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

**Whole No. 914**

lie only lasts till the truth comes out.



TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1854.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TRAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues, for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McLELLAN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES KEUR, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. HUBBARD, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH C. BARR, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT W. DRAPE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We would be pleased to see the name of G. W. PIAN before the people of Benton County as a candidate for Com. of Roads & Revenues. We think Mr. P. in every respect well calculated to discharge the duties of the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people. If he will consent to become a candidate he will receive the hearty support of MANY VOTERS.

School Teachers in this County, who may wish to be examined and licensed, under the late act of the General Assembly, are requested to attend in this place on Saturday the 17th inst.

A. WOODS,  
J. D. HOKE,  
J. F. GRANT,

We omitted to mention in our last, that several specimens of copper ore had been sent to us by Capt. F. A. Ross, who resides in the eastern part of this county.

Our difficulties with Spain are still in an unsettled condition, and the rumors are so contradictory that we scarcely know what to publish. One rumor says that these difficulties are on the point of amicable adjustment, and that negotiations for the purchase of Cuba are on foot. Another that we are in imminent peril of immediate war. In a short time this state of uncertainty and suspense must necessarily be relieved.

#### PENMANSHIP.

We have been shown some very handsome specimens of penmanship, by Mr. H. D. Welty, who has been engaged in teaching in this place for some days past. We understand that he has thus far given the most ample satisfaction; and also that it is his intention to remain some time to come, which will give others an opportunity to improve themselves in this useful and beautiful art.

Thirty-five students recently left the State University at Tusculum in a body. One of the students had been expelled by the Faculty and Trustees, and the others sided with him and left voluntarily in consequence.

Matthew F. Ward has published an address to the Editorial fraternity, requesting them to withhold comment and the free expression of opinion upon his recent trial and acquittal, until the publication of the testimony, now in the course of preparation. Hon J. J. Crittendon has also written a letter to a friend on the same subject, which has been published. In this letter he denies having volunteered his services, and says that he only appeared at the earnest solicitation of a particular and long tried friend.

Attention is solicited to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Jacob's C. C. dial, which is highly recommended as a remedy for bowel diseases, so common and often fatal in this climate. We mentioned some months since, having been presented with a bottle of this medicine by Messrs. Hendrick & Nisbet, Agents at this place, and that it had been used with success in one or two cases. The fact is also worthy of note, that the proprietors, Wm. W. Bliss & Co. are southern men, residents of Savannah Georgia, which of itself is a better recommendation, than if they were unknown residents of the North, that fanatical hotbed of swindling impositions.

#### Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead.

These are magic names, the bare mention of which will no doubt cause a thrill of excitement in the bosoms of many who are already deeply absorbed in the search for precious metals and ores. It has never been our lot to be in the midst of a more general excitement on the subject of mines in any part of the U. S. than has seemed to pervade this and some of the adjoining Counties for some days past. All classes, and almost every individual seems to have been more or less affected by the mania, and we must

confess that we have not been altogether free from its influence. Constantly we hear of companies and individuals scouring the mountains in this and Randolph counties, principally in search of the indications for Copper, which seems to be most in favor and to raise the highest expectations. Rumors too are frequently afloat of valuable discoveries of gold, silver and lead: in fact almost every man in Town and County too "with a pocket full of rocks," and it may be appropriately said, "that keen was the search, and various and wide." But after all, we find it is a subject about which we may hear a great deal and know but little. Several companies however, have shown their faith by their works, in entering large quantities of public lands, which if they do not prove valuable for mining, will be worthless for other purposes; and if every one else is disappointed, that wealthy land proprietor "Uncle Sam," is likely to be considerably benefited. One company some twenty miles north-east of this place has been engaged in digging to test one of a number of pieces of land they have entered; and we learned the other day from a reliable source, that the workmen had reached certain peculiar favorable indications, at which they were directed to stop until the return of the Chief Miner, who would direct them where to sink the shaft. Preparations are also making to test some of the lots entered for copper in Randolph.

We presume that the state of excitement of which we have spoken has been produced in a great measure by the frequent reports of the great value and wonderful productiveness of the Duck Town mines in Tennessee, and also the discovery of rich copper mines in Virginia and Lumpkin County, Georgia. These discoveries are all in the same line of direction, and the discoveries, real or supposed here, in the same lead. But a few days ago, there was great uncertainty about the discovery of copper in Lumpkin Co. Ga. and no little ridicule cast upon those engaged in the search. It will be seen from the following extract from the Dahlonega Signal, that the most sanguine anticipations of some of the miners there have been realized. That the surface indications in some parts of this county and Randolph are identical, there can be no doubt; but in speaking on a subject, about which there is great liability to be deceived, it is our purpose not needlessly to increase a spirit of wild and reckless adventure and speculation on the one hand, nor to discourage laudable and reasonable perseverance and enterprise on the other. In the mean time we solicit from our friends in every direction such facts as are of a nature to be given to the public; and promise to keep our readers well posted on the progress of experiments, and all new discoveries that may be made.

#### From the Dahlonega Signal.

GOLD.—We learn through Dr. Bacon, Superintendent of the New York Mining Company, located near this place that they have recently opened three veins on their lot of extraordinary richness. The veins are large and easily pulverized. The Company are progressing rapidly with their works and getting out a quantity of ore.—Dr. Bacon has recently visited the Gold Mines of North Carolina, and assures us that the mines of Lumpkin will compare favorably with these of our Sister States.

GREAT SALE.—The one sixteenth interest in the Moore, Stephenson & Co's Copper Mine which was purchased a short time since for the sum of \$2500, and which was mentioned in a former number, was sold a few days since to a Tennessee Company at the price of \$10,000. This sale, as well as many other circumstances, give abundant proof that the latter writers to the Charleston Mercury of a few days since on the subject of the copper mines of this country "reckoned without his host" or in other words he spoke of that of which he knew nothing. The mine of Welchell & Co., which we alluded to in a late number, is now considered as being fully developed, having gone on the vein the rise of 20 feet, and exhibits a richness equal to Ducktown and the breadth of the vein not yet ascertained. Moore & Co., who are operating on the lead have gone some ten feet or more with a prospect equally as flattering. Davis & Co. commenced upon their mine on Monday morning last, being upon the same lead with an abiding confidence of success.

The most incredulous are now convinced that in the calendar of copper mines of the United States the mines of Lumpkin county are now to be considered as among the best and no mistake.

We omitted to call attention, on Saturday last, to the forcible and mainly speech of Mr. Dowdell, of Alabama, printed in the Union of that day. It is the sincere and enlightened judgment upon the Nebraska bill of one of the truest Democrats from one of the soundest States in the Union.

#### Wash. Union.

TERRIBLE CECILITY.—At Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st, three wagons, loaded with five tons

of gunpowder, belonging to Messrs. Dupont & Co., exploded, at the corner of Fourteenth and Orange streets, killing seven persons and fifteen horses. A large number of persons were dangerously wounded and many houses were destroyed, and a number badly damaged in all portions of the city.

There were three large teams, each containing four hundred and fifty kegs of powder, from Dupont's mills, the whole estimated at about five tons. The powder was being conveyed from the mills to the Wharf, for shipment. The teams were passing along Fourteenth street at the time the explosion took place, the last wagon being opposite the elegant residence of Bishop Lees. The other wagons were a short distance ahead. It is not known which load first exploded.

The Bishop's house was terribly shattered. The roof was lifted up bodily and broken into fragments. The front wall fell into the street. The floors were broken up and every window and door in the house was torn away and broken to pieces. The Bishop's beautiful garden was entirely destroyed. There was, fortunately, only one servant and a child in the house, the Bishop and his family being absent attending a convention of the diocese in St. Andrew's church, a few squares off.—The servant woman was very badly injured, but the child escaped almost unharmed.

The fragments of the wagons, horses and drivers were blown in all directions. A human arm was found three hundred feet from the place of explosion, and one of the drivers was lodged on the shore of the Brandywine.

The tire of one wagon, weighing one hundred pounds, was thrown a distance of two hundred feet, and a fragment of another tire was driven nearly through the trunk of a large tree.

The explosion caused a terrible sensation through the city, people rushing from their houses in great terror. One gentleman, riding on horseback, some distance ahead of the wagons, felt the ground trembling, and at the same moment was lifted from his horse, and seeing the windows falling into the street, thought an earthquake had occurred.

#### For the Republican.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South now upon the close of its second quadrennial session in Columbus, Ga. has transacted an astonishing amount of business. Of many measures introduced to the consideration of that body, the disposition of three hundred thousand dollars, the slave of property recently awarded the church South by the Supreme Court and conceded by the church North, was found to be most difficult, and from the direction it took in the debate excited considerable anxiety, not only among the adherents of that religious system, but seemed to be general. The happy termination of the discussion and the firm southern stand taken and maintained by that body has elicited high commendations from Southern patriots. This evinces the appreciative disposition of those eminent characters who hold the interests and well-being of our country above mere nominal differences.—The following is the language of the Virginia Press:

Anti-Slavery Publications.—We observe from the proceedings of the General Conference at Columbus, that the Methodist Church South contemplates the establishment of a Book Concern. The debate on this measure was conducted with ability, and with an anxious solicitude for the distinctive interests of the Church.

"The prevalence of an active and zealous southern spirit among the Ministry of this powerful christian community, affords an auspicious indication of the unity of southern sentiment. The particular measure by which they propose to give practical effect to their patriotic zeal, commends itself to our own judgment by its propriety and efficiency."

"The people of the South have not been sufficiently awake to the evil influence of a corrupt literature in perverting and vitiating public sentiment in respect to slavery."

"The class of writings from which the South has most to apprehend, are school books and works of religious instruction. The poison of Abolition is dangerous only when administered insidiously and to feeble intellects."

"The relations between the North and the South are very analogous to those which subsisted between Greece and the Roman Empire after the subjugation of Achaia by the consul Mummius. The dignity and energy of the Roman character conspicuous in war and in politics, were not easily tamed and adjusted to the arts of industry and literature. The degenerate and pliant Greeks, on the contrary, excelled in the handicraft and polite professions."

"Some of the religious societies, whose houses of publication are located in Northern cities, have been converted into instruments of anti-slavery propaganda. In tracts of a purely religious character, abolition sentiments are interpolated, and diffused through the South. This character is the achievement of Yankee cunning, has suggested to the General Conference of the Methodist Church South the necessity of the establishment of a Book Concern, which being under the control of Southern men, will be made an instrument for the diffusion of a sound Southern sentiment. The administrative talent of Smith, Early and Ralston, affords a sufficient guarantee that the scheme, if undertaken, will be successfully carried out. One instance of triumphant experiment would induce imitation, and ultimately all the religious communities of the South would become the efficient champions of Southern interests."—Richmond Enquirer.

The establishment of a book concern and Publishing House has been determined, its location is fixed at Nashville, Tennessee; an indigenous literature is and has been a necessity long felt. The southern newspaper press was the nearest proximate to such a literature, but this has been rather counteractive of a perverted education than the inculcation of a necessary and proper southern sentiment. Our school and Text Books are and have ever been furnished by northern brains and northern workmen; it is the least astonishing that with the subtlety and ingenuity for which our north brethren are distinguished, finding themselves the mediate and immediate tutors of Southern Youth, that they should infuse injurious estimates and opinions throughout their text books and lectures, on the contrary is not our southern press to be highly commended for its sleepless vigilance and unyielding energy in combatting so successfully this insidious and powerful foe. This book concern with its capital immediate and influential friends and other guarantees for its faithful and successful management, affording altogether new facilities for Southern authors, will doubtless call forth a literature peculiarly adapted to southern independence. The important practical bearings of this measure is not easily computed, but must exert an influence commensurate with the wants, growth and prosperity of the South.

#### PHILETUS.

#### Spirit of the Northern Press.

The New York "Commercial" deprecates the passage of the Nebraska bill, as a great evil, the baneful efforts of which the country is destined to feel. The Editor thinks,

"It will be a long time, before we have another pro-slavery Congress. Indeed it is too much to expect that the masses of the people in the free states will remain passive on the subject of slavery, since the slave state have taken such an unworthy advantage of their passiveness during the last two or three years. The theme is gloomy and disheartening. The prospect discouraging. A great wrong has been done to the North that cannot be undone."

The New York "Mirror" exclaims,—

"We shall see how soon the people, smarting under this deliberate defiance of their will, are to be pacified. We shall see what one of all the representatives of the North, who battle for Nebraska, is not spurned by his constituents. We shall see whether Frankland Pierce or Stephen A. Douglas will secure places of power by an act of moral and political fraud. We shall see, too, whether the South has gained in strength or peace by this wedge, driven by the machinery of the Administration between Freedom and slavery."

Let not the conspirators fancy the excitement and indignation will be only momentary. From this day forward, thousands, and tens and hundreds of thousands, will rally on new platforms and under new banners, and the people will not cease to remember this outrage until they have encouraged its authors and abettors. This is only the beginning of the end; the wound has penetrated too deep, and roused men and classes heretofore quiescent under smaller wrongs, but whose wrath, once awakened, cannot be easily appeased."

The New York "Evening Post" (Soft) moralizes:

"The President has taken a course, by which the greater part of this dishonor is concentrated on the democratic party. Upon him and his administration, and upon all the northern friends of the Nebraska bill in Congress, and upon the democratic party who gave the present Executive his power of mischief, the people will visit this great political sin of the day. The whigs of the free State have taken care that no part of the guilt shall be found on their skirts. Their representatives in Congress, to a man, voted against the Nebraska bill, as if they had agreed among themselves that the democratic party of the North should take and bear the entire responsibility of the measure. The result is inevitable, Seward is in the ascendancy in this State and the North generally; the democratic party has lost its moral in the free States; it is stripped of the respect of the people by the misconduct of those who claim to be its leaders, and whatever boast we may make of our excellent maxims of legislation and policy in regard to other questions, the deed of yesterday puts us in a minority for years to come."

The Albany State Register, a

whig journal, high in the confidence of the whigs of the north—that branch of the party known as the Silver Grays—the head of which is Mr. FILLMORE—has become as frantic and as violent as the rankest abolitionist in the whole north. It says:

"The north will not be quiet under this great wrong. The people of the north will not remain calm slavery is moving on with giant strides. They will raise the battle cry of repeal. They will hurl into returnless oblivion the traitors who betrayed them. They will erect a wall of brass against slavery. No State, whether from the west or the south, whether carved out of territory already belonging to the Union, or acquired by conquest or purchase, can ever come into the confederacy with a Constitution recognizing slavery. The war against that institution will not cease, until there is nothing left against which to strike. It will sweep away the Nebraska bill; it will sweep away the fugitive slave law; it will abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; it will do all this, and whatever more can be done without invading the literal guarantees of the Constitution.—The endangering of the Union will excite no terror. Its dissolution even will not prevent the progress of the war. The north loves the Union, and will stand by it always, but they hate slavery, and will not, even for the quiet of the Union, see it cast its shadow of desolation over territory consecrated compacts to freedom."

The Boston Atlas, the leading Whig paper of Massachusetts, thus remarks:

The deed is done. The act of perfidy is accomplished. The House of Representatives, under the power of party drill, aided by official influence, have passed under the previous question, the infamous Nebraska Bill;—not called for any portion of the people, but gotten up to promote the ambitious purposes of designing politicians. The passage of this bill, violating as it does the pledged faith of the nation, puts an end to all compromises, destroys all public confidence, and opens wide the door for public agitation. When the claims of an institution, which is of itself a foul blot upon our country, override all other interests, and trample in the dust all compromises and compacts, it is time for all patriots to look about them, and to inquire what measures shall be adopted to resist these encroachments upon the rights of the North. If our country wishes to preserve her character abroad, or secure harmony at home, some active and efficient measures should be taken to assert the rights of the free States, and protect them against the encroachments of the slave power.—The day of debate is past. Active measures and united effort alone can save the Republic."

From the New-Haven Pol. (Whig).

We are not disappointed; and we do not know after all that we ought to mourn over the result.—For if the Compromise of 1820 and 1850 had been adhered to faithfully by the North and the South, the people of the country would have quietly rested under the blighting shadow of this accursed institution of Slavery. In fact, to their shame be it said, they had generally agreed to be gagged on the subject, or to refuse to make themselves acquainted with the rottenness that was spreading corruption and disease through the whole system of the holy politic. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise has taken the gag from every man's mouth, and left him free to speak his mind and heart upon the evils of Slavery, and the perfidy of its supporters. Now the war must be carried into Carthage. Slavery and slaveholders must be shown up in all their deformities. Let them wince and threaten as much as they please, and if they choose to cut loose, let them go—but at all events let them be plied with the truth until they see it and fear it. The time to compromise with a system of rank corruption has now gone forever. Our consolation is that there is a Providence that shapes the destiny of the country, as well as of individuals, and that he will bring good out of this monstrous evil."

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Her. (Whig).

Of course no one can see even the beginning of the end. A war now commenced, the like of which in point of bitterness and excitement has never been known. The North now, without any dissenting opinions, must swear never to see another foot of slave territory added to the Union. Douglas, Richardson, Oles, and the few other base-bought menials, who value human flesh as a self-dug gulf of public infamy, where their political remains will soon become an undisturbable mass of corruption. When such pests are out of the way, a second sober thought will bring the South to their senses; for with such tools have they brought about this untoward event."

From the Utica Herald (Whig).

We have tried compromises with Slavery; they have been violated in the basest manner. Hereafter we can have no more of them. Now and henceforth the interests of freedom ought not to be bartered under any pretense. We draw no sectional lines.—We magnify a principle. In a high sense we desire that North and South may be terms united. It is not Mason and Dixon's line which should divide men, but the distinction between despotism and freedom. Let it not be forgotten that southern States furnished some noble opponents of this great out-

rage. We shall hope to find still in the southern and south-western States men of high and generous spirits. With them, all opponents to Slavery can unite in a crusade against the "wrong." The freemen of the Republic, protest, now always against any more slave territory, and against any more slave State into the Union. They will see to it: their protest is regarded. The passage of the Nebraska bill has already made the Fugitive Slave Law null and void.—Who will hunt men for despots who bully us? Certainly no man who is not a serf by instinct. But the end is not yet. There are many who will at once call for a revision of the Constitution to exclude all slave representation in Congress. Many will ask for the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade. We all demand an end to all compromises between freedom and Slavery."

From the Connecticut Public Medium.

The South, with her infamous northern allies, have, by this act, decided that, hereafter there is to be no peace between the two sections. Unconditional submission or resistance is the issue forced upon us. War is declared. Compromises are at an end; for no covenant with death or agreement with hell can stand. If northern men are not slaves,—base, ignoble slaves,—now will they stand up for freedom and the right, and resist the monstrous injustice to the last extremity. It will be no feeble struggle in which we must engage. Let every man gird himself for the battle. Freedom or slavery in this country must be overthrown. We must swear on the altar, and make our children swear eternal hostility to Slavery. The union of these States, if it exists only to extend perpetuate human bondage, must be lightly esteemed; and if dissolved amid civil war and bloodshed, on the South—who has broken her pledged faith and unfairly and unjustly taken what did not belong to her—the guilt and the consequences. The infamous traitors who have bartered away our precious inheritance for a mess of pottage must be branded with the mark of Cain in their foreheads, and politically buried so deep that no resurrection hand will ever reach them."

From the Akron (O.) Beacon.

The issue thus forced upon the country is a fearful one, and happy will it be if its settlement does not shatter to fragments the American Union. War to the knife is inevitable! The yoke forged for free territory and free men must be broken, even at the cost of disunion. There is a price too high to pay even for the preservation of the Union. Nebraska cannot, must not be enslaved; and if Slavery seeks a foothold there, it must be ejected peaceably if possible; forcibly if necessary. Insulted, wronged, betrayed, the friends of free institutions are now compelled, in self-defence, to wage an exterminating war against Slavery, and to regard as null and void every compromise for its benefit."

From the Detroit Adv. (Hunker Whig).

The strife has not ceased; the contest is not ended; only the first war-trump has been sounded.—The real earnest strife is yet to commence. The people are to fight the battle. The man must be infatuated or mad, who believes, after the numerous popular demonstrations which have been made within a few months, that the citizens of the free States will submit quietly to the rebuke which they have just received from the Slave interest. Now how has any faith in compromises? The watchword, and the rallying cry will henceforth be in the north and west. "No more compromises with slavery." The war has commenced, and we say, let it go on."

#### Murder of a Pedlar.

An Irishman by the name of Doherty, who was peddling on Irish Linens, was murdered on Friday night last, on the Sand Mountain in this county by a man named Dukes. The circumstances of the murder, as related to us by Mr. Dillard of Law's Landing, at whose house the Irishman had stopped on the same evening are about the following.—The Irishman had stopped for the night at Mr. Dillard's house, and while there exhibited in the presence of Dukes some \$200 in gold. At night, Dukes and his two brothers purchased a jug of whiskey, and induced the Irishman to go with them over the river to the mountain. Dukes brothers having separated from himself and the Irishman, they proceeded up the mountain. In the meantime Dukes had got the Irishman in a state of complete insensibility from intoxication, when he deliberately murdered him, and rifled his pockets of their contents. The body of the murdered man has not yet been found. The two brothers mentioned above have been apprehended, but the murderer himself is still at large. These are the leading facts of the case as confessed by one of the brothers. Dukes, the murderer is a tall large built man, with light hair and blue eyes.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, the body of the murdered man has been found and the murderer caught.—*Marshal Eagle.*

The greatest cold ever known in England occurred on the 3d of January, 1854, and so severe

was the frost of that night, the evergreen oaks, which had been uninjured through fifty winters were killed.

#### Mr. Soule—The Queen's Swears.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the movements at Madrid in relation to the Queen of Spain. The account of the Queen is hardly credible—perhaps a mere invention.

We may state that Mr. Winslow who carried despatches to Mr. Soule, returned in the Franklin, doubtless with some important matter for the government which will be divulged presently. Quoth the Tribune man:

"On the arrival of the special messenger, Mr. Winslow, with instructions, Mr. Soule prepared and sent to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Calderon de la Barca a very calm, clear and firm demand, containing two propositions; first, indemnity; secondly, guarantee for the future by the appointment of a diplomatic agent, Havana with powers to meet the cases. This was delivered to Mr. Calderon, with a request for prompt response, but not specifying the time which was allowed to make the response. At the end of twenty-four hours, Mr. Soule, receiving no reply, another note was sent, in substance the same as the first, and adding that if at the end of twenty-four hours a response was not received, he should take for granted that the Spanish government approved the action of the Cuban authorities, and he should act accordingly. This was delivered by the Secretary, Mr. Ferrer to Mr. Calderon, in person. When Mr. Calderon had finished reading the note, Mr. Perry coolly drew out his watch and said:

"Your Excellency will please observe that it is now 12 o'clock; tomorrow, precisely I shall be here for a reply."

"Holy Virgin! young man, what do you mean?" exclaimed the Minister, "holy week and a Sunday was holy week in Madrid—a season devoted to meditation and cards."

Mr. Perry left. Before the termination of the twenty-four hours Mr. Soule received a response from Mr. Calderon, stating that it was out of the power of the Government to act in the matter, inasmuch as they had received no official intelligence from Cuba to guide them in their negotiations, and adding the manner of Mr. Soule clearly indicated that the Government of the United States was much more anxious for a difficulty than for a settlement.

To this Mr. Soule responded, again reiterating his first demands, and adding that he was satisfied that full information had been received from Cuba, and that in reference to the designs of the United States they sought only a prompt settlement of the difficulty in order to preserve the peaceful relations which existed between the two countries; that the continued insults which the Cuban authorities had offered the United States had so exasperated the people that a prompt settlement would be found the surest guarantee of continued peaceful relations.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Queen sent for Mr. Soule, who, as well as he here repeated, in favor of the palace, while, on the contrary, Calderon is hated by her. Her Majesty, who indulges in a very strong diet, into which brandy and cigars enters largely, and who is not very choice in her language, wished to know of Mr. Soule what the row meant between him and Mr. Calderon. On Mr. S. stating the case, she stamped her foot violently on the floor, and said that "Calderon was a d-d fool, who she wished Soule would manage the affair so as to get rid of him and she advised him to press him hard!" It is generally thought that diplomatic circles in Paris, (where between Mr. Soule and the Queen, Calderon will be brought to a conclusion—of some kind.

IMMENSE EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.—The foreign papers received by the Europe, informed us that many as twenty-two emigrant vessels took their departure, during the month of April, from Liverpool, bound for the various ports of the United States. These twenty-two vessels carried away fifteen thousand three hundred and forty-one persons. Of these, ten thousand eight hundred and twenty-five were Irish, two thousand four hundred and eighteen were English, two hundred and fifty-five were Scotch, and eight hundred and forty-three were natives of other European countries, but the last number was made up almost entirely of Germans. During three days, continuing from Thursday week, there arrived at New York from different European ports, twenty thousand seven hundred and sixteen emigrants.

From the 1st to the 21st of May, 421 sail of foreign vessels arrived at New York with a passenger list of 48,034.

Louisville, June 5.—The Louisville Courier office was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$7000, covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.



from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce  
MRRIVAL OF THE ASIA

Days later from Europe

The Royal mail steamer Asia, Captain... from Liverpool, arrived at her dock... at 4 P. M., bringing 180 passengers, and Liverpool... dates to the afternoon of May 20th.

The War

NEWS FROM THE BLACK SEA AND CONSTANTINOPLE.—ATTACK ON SEBASTOPOL.

Dispatches received in London, via Paris, on the 19th, and confirmed directly by the correspondent of the Times, from Vienna, on the 20th, announce that the news reached Constantinople on the 10th, of the bombardment of Sebastopol by the French and English fleet.

A Government message had brought the intelligence that it had been cannonaded for four days, with guns of long range, with a view to destroy the advance work of the port, previous to a general attack. The Russians had retired from the exposed forts.

The Eastern War

REPORT REMOVED.—The New York Times states that it has information through private and highly respectable sources in London, which indicate that the Emperor of Russia is seriously inclined to withdraw from the position into which he has been betrayed. The Times adds: "Our informant states that the recent attempt of Austria to re-open negotiations with the Czar will afford the desired, if not indeed the concerted opportunity, for taking the first step in this direction. It is stated that Baron Meyendorff, the Russian Minister, has assured the Emperor of Austria that the approval of all the Ambassadors at the Court of Vienna will be rendered in such a manner as to show the perfect sincerity of the Emperor of Russia in denying all intentions of conquest and aggrandizement to the detriment and prejudice of the other powers, and to testify, at the same time, his readiness to maintain peace, if it be not made conditional on the acceptance of propositions detrimental to the interests, dignity and honor of his throne. This reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, though vague in its meaning, will be framed says our informant, so as to intimate that the Czar would not be unwilling to suspend hostilities and to send a plenipotentiary to a European Congress."

The Danube

Although no decisive battle had taken place up to the last accounts, decided success seems every where to have attended the Turkish arms. Despatches had been received at Vienna from the headquarters of Omar Pasha giving a favorable account of the recent operations of his forces on more than one point of his position. The Russian corps which was known to have been collected at Tarnu, near the mouth of the Aluta, is stated to have been repulsed on the 25th of April, with a loss of 1500 men by the Turks quartered at Nicopolis under Sal Pasha, and on the 2d of May another detachment was beaten at Radova, not far from Krajovo.

The Copper Nania

It is stated that mining companies are buying up large portions of Carroll and Floyd counties Va., and the Wytheville Telegraph says: "We daily hear of propositions made and refused, involving from \$10,000 to \$100,000. We learned last week that Governor A. V. Brown, of Tennessee, who is now in Carroll, purchased of a Mr. Hurst, for the sum of \$10,000, a small tract of land for which only a few months since he had paid \$1,000."

apparent inaction of the Russian armies is the increasing apprehension that they will soon have to encounter other adversaries than the Turks, and to turn the seat of war from the banks of the Danube to those of the Sereth or the Dniester. The Austrian Government had at first assembled its chief forces under the command of the Archduke Albert, on the frontier of Serbia and the line of the Save, and the presence of that army undoubtedly served to strengthen the Turks in their position at Kulevit, and to defeat the scheme of invading Serbia, where the Government of Prince Alexander was vigorously supported against the Russian emissaries by the agents of all the other Powers. But, when the movement of the enemy had been prevented, and the Russians had retired from Little Wallachia, the interest of the campaign passed to another quarter. It became known at Vienna that the Russians, instead of hurrying on to their available troops and reinforcements to the Danube, were forming considerable depots and cantonments on the line of the Sereth, from Kaminitz Podolsky, on the frontier of the Russian province of Polotsk, to Poklsani, thus making Moldavia the base of their operations, and turning their front to the west rather than the south. These positions are, in fact, the same which they occupied in the early part of the year 1849, previous to the Russian intervention in Hungary, and the passes in the Carpathians, by which they communicate with Transylvania, were more than once hotly disputed in the course of that war. An army in this position has the advantage of being able to advance into Galicia by the north or into Wallachia by the south, as the course of policy or of events may prescribe; and, in either case, it would turn the flank of a corps occupying the Bukowina or the extreme eastern frontier of the Austrian empire. We are left, then, in uncertainty as to the next movements which may be contemplated by Russia, but it is evident, from the last measures of the Austrian Cabinet, that they think it necessary to prepare in earnest for the defence of Galicia, which is perhaps, more seriously menaced at this moment than the Turkish province of Bulgaria. Accordingly, the second division of the army has been ordered to march with all speed to the North, and General Schlick, who must certainly be considered one of the ablest of the Austrian officers, is to take the command in that province.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

The following is a list of the Trustees as returned from the different Townships so far as has been received at this office.

- A. WOODS, Judge Probate.
- Wm. P. Evans T 16 R 10
- Leroy Bedwell T 14 R 12
- Frederick Ross T 13 R 8
- J. T. Hunicutt T 12 R 7
- E. Brown T 14 R 6
- Martin Dobbs T 14 R 7
- Caleb Barton T 16 R 8
- J. E. Hughey T 13 R 9
- Ansil McCollum T 12 R 7
- A. H. Colvin T 14 R 6
- Milton Reid T 14 R 7
- J. G. Means T 14 R 6
- R. A. Ingram T 14 R 7
- B. E. Moody T 14 R 7
- W. J. Whisenant T 16 R 7
- John M. Crook T 16 R 8
- J. R. Walker T 16 R 8
- S. P. McClintock T 16 R 8
- W. Woodruff T 16 R 8
- J. Smith T 16 R 8
- P. Pruit T 16 R 8
- Wm. Clark T 16 R 8
- H. Montgomery T 16 R 8
- Thomas Wadsworth T 16 R 8
- W. A. Nunnally T 16 R 8
- Edmund Dodson T 16 R 8
- Wm. F. Gaines T 16 R 8
- Wm. P. Amerine T 16 R 8
- John W. McDaniel T 16 R 8
- Thomas J. Jones T 16 R 8
- A. Downing T 16 R 8
- Wm. J. Ingram T 16 R 8
- Peter Acker T 16 R 8
- John Burden T 16 R 8
- William Howell T 16 R 8
- Wilson A. Davis T 16 R 8
- J. H. Hubbard T 16 R 8
- G. R. Cole T 16 R 8
- R. Thompson T 16 R 8
- Sam'l D. Thompson T 16 R 8
- James Baker T 16 R 8
- John C. Barker T 16 R 8
- C. Cunningham T 16 R 8
- Walter Twery T 16 R 8
- E. C. Brynum T 16 R 8
- Wm. Belton T 16 R 8
- H. Murry T 16 R 8
- E. Kamp T 16 R 8
- E. T. Read T 16 R 8
- John Weems T 16 R 8
- John McKemie T 16 R 8
- Wm. Young T 16 R 8
- Wm. Johnston T 16 R 8
- C. G. Morgan T 16 R 8
- A. M. Williamson T 16 R 8
- James N. Landers T 16 R 8
- James M. Keller T 16 R 8
- Spivy Cannon T 16 R 8
- Barton Griffin T 16 R 8
- D. W. Reid T 16 R 8
- M. A. Thomas T 16 R 8
- Daniel D. Draper T 16 R 8
- James Berry T 16 R 8
- Spartan Allen T 16 R 8
- G. C. Ellis T 16 R 8
- E. McClellan T 16 R 8
- M. W. Abernathy T 16 R 8
- Joshua Weakly T 16 R 8
- G. W. Alexander T 16 R 8
- Gilbert Craig T 16 R 8
- John H. Burton T 16 R 8
- L. F. McAnly T 16 R 8
- J. C. Legrande T 16 R 8
- J. W. Ezell T 16 R 8
- John Brock T 16 R 8
- J. A. Findley T 16 R 8
- John W. Parker T 16 R 8
- Robert Ezell T 16 R 8
- Joshua Roberts T 16 R 8
- W. R. Brown T 16 R 8
- J. Kemp T 16 R 8
- J. J. Pollard T 16 R 8
- Matthew Lee T 16 R 8
- Noah Lawrence T 16 R 8
- Johnathan Poe T 16 R 8
- James A. Williams T 16 R 8
- Martin Heifner T 16 R 8

Hiwassee 440, in all 640 tons of ore. The Polk County Mining Company just begun work, and the first of their ore will leave the mines today. The Callaway mines have a large amount of ore mined, but have not yet made shipments. The product of these mines will in a year be 50 per cent in the next six months and were the facilities of transport equal to the capacity of the mines, I have no doubt an increase of three or four hundred per cent would follow the present year. The tract of country covered by the mines is about three miles in longitude and six in latitude. The strike of the mineral vein is about N. 32 deg. east. About 30 Cornish miners are at present employed, with about four times that force of ordinary laborers. There are some 50 now in transit from Cornwall, and daily expected in Charleston. Sometimes the miner works on dead ground, and it would be difficult to estimate otherwise than from the above data. Say 150 men produce 640 tons per month. This would be 74,300 of \$70.50 as the daily product of each hand."

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE

LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA

FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS

New York June 1. The steamship Asia arrived off Sandy Hook on Thursday afternoon, where she was immediately boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and advices forwarded by the Sandy Hook Line of Telegraph to the agent of the Association in New York.

The U. S. mail steamship Arctic struck on the Tarkar rock, off the coast of Wexford, Ireland, on the morning of the 18th ult., and was compelled to return to Liverpool, which port she left for New York on the previous day. She was, however, but slightly damaged, and when the Asia left, on the 20th, it was considered probable she would be ready for sea in about a week.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Circular of Messrs. Denistonn & Co., of the 19th ult., reports the sales of Cotton during the week at 45,000 bales, and quotes Fair Orleans at 6 1-2d, Middling Orleans 5 1-2d, Fair Uplands 6 1-4d, and Middling Uplands at 5d. The middling and lower grades had declined from 1-16d a 1-8d.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

The difficulty between Spain and the United States is exciting much attention in Europe. Mr. Soule has sent a special messenger in the Asia, and it is stated that Spain has peremptorily refused all reparation in respect to the Black Warrior affair, with the exception of remitting the fine. The London Times says that war is inevitable between Spain and the United States.

It is reported that the Vienna Conference will be renewed for the purpose of forming a basis for an Austrian, Prussian and Anglo-French alliance. Austria's position is decidedly hostile to Russia, and she has called out 100,000 men to defend her frontier against the Russians. The Cologne Gazette states that the Emperor of Russia had suffered a relapse of his illness. The inhabitants of St. Petersburg had been obliged to find quarters for the troops, and there were 20,000 Cossacks in the environs of the city.

It is asserted that the Russian Government had insured the Greek Government a subvention of one million of drachmas per month, and that the Greek Government had granted letters of marque to the pirates who at present infest the Levant. The Russian fleet has left Hel-singers for the purpose of joining the fleet at Konstradt. Admiral Napier, however, was laying with his fleet about twenty five miles from Konstradt, in order to intercept them.

The Turkish fleet had entered Black Sea, with the intention of destroying all the Russian possessions on the Circassian coast. The plan of the campaign is said to be to invade Russia proper. The Turks had gained two victories on the Danube. Marshal Paskewitch is advancing to turn the seat of war towards the banks of the Sereth and the Dniester.

perienced in the institution, is a default to a large amount, which is estimated at from \$15,000 up to \$100,000. The circumstances have not fully transpired, but it is understood the friends of the officer will make up the losses. The alleged defaulter has heretofore borne a high reputation, and is a strict member of the church. He has been absent from the Mint, for two weeks.

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Scald or Sore Heads, and other eruptions.—A most remarkable Cure by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mrs. Jackson, of Milk-street, Boston, has two children, aged three and five years, both of them were afflicted from their birth with the most inveterate scald heads, which greatly interfered with their general health. The mother tried every remedy likely to benefit them, (what mother will not) to no purpose. But a friend recommended Holloway's wonderful Pills and Ointment, offering to make Mrs. Jackson a present of \$10 worth of the medicines, if they did not benefit the children, this was too tempting to refuse, the Pills and Ointment were obtained, and \$3 worth cured both. The mother gladly paid for the Pills and Ointment, and has written most gratefully to Professor Holloway for the cure effected.

Office Ala. & Tenn. R. R. Co.

SEMA, June 6th, 1854.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in the City of Selma on Wednesday the 12th day of July next. The Directors will meet on the Monday preceding.

W. S. PHILLIPS, President.

COSGROVE & BRENNAN

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS.

Near the Mansion House, Formerly Keers and Hope's, Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

Goods sold 10 per cent under Charleston prices for cash. April 11, 1854-ly.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, BOWEL DISEASES, ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Enumeration. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Cholera. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures Cholera Infantum. 4th. It cures Cholera Morbus. 5th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 6th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 7th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 8th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 9th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 10th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 11th. It cures Cholera Infantum. 12th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from its family and have found it a most efficient, and in my judgment, a valuable remedy."

"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this with all I hear about it as a remedy for cholera, I believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with cholera, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me."

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## FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his **SPRING & SUMMER** supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

*Cloths and Cassimers,  
Linen, Calicoes,  
Muslins, Cambricks,  
Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware.*

*Silks, Flannels,  
Shirtings, Sheetings,  
Domestics.*

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.

## Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & Shoes, Bonnets, Veils, &c.

Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as *Choice Liquors and Spirits* of various kinds, *Confectionaries, Nuts, &c.*, which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. SMITH & Co., one door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms advantageous to purchasers.

N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

## CORN LAW IN FORCE.

### The New Code in part Repealed!

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Polk, about as large a Stock of

## SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles.

April 11, 1854.

## War News—Peace about to be made.

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of **SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT**, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash.

April 11, 1854.

## SELLING OFF AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIU,

MOBILE, ALA.

Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS STS. Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED Ware, **GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS**, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Wafers, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c.,

WELL WORTHY THE NOTICE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT, AT COST, FOR CASH.

In this Stock are T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskill, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G. Beesley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddard, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Hommédieu and other celebrated makers' **Gold and Silver Watches**.

WATCHES FOR LADIES, set with DIAMONDS; and also Enamelled, Plain Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Chateaus, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buckles, **DIAMOND** Pins, Rings and Ear Rings, a large assortment; Fine Cluster Rings and Pins, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings in sets and separate; **GOLD PENS**, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Lockets and Chains, Charms, Reticules, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonies, Purse, Card Baskets, Fans, Watch Stands, *Paper Mache*, Table Desks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, **OIL PAINTINGS**, Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Scissors, Razors, Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups, Ladles, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; **MILITARY TRIMMINGS**, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.

N. B.—WATCHES and JEWELRY Repaired in a workmanlike manner. Also, **ENGRAVING** done with neatness, and New Jewelry made to order.

Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small commission.

Mobile, March 28th 1854.—tf.

## SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st July next, offer their splendid Stock of **WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY**, &c., at COST.

This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of—

Watches from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture.

Diamond Work, very rich and of the latest styles.

A general assortment of—

Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols.

Paper Mache Goods, Port Monies, Card Cases.

And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind.

This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

## Manufacturing and Repairing

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.

The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.

W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,

Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—tf.

## MONEY MONEY

WE notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOEL ADLER & Co.

April 25, 1854. tf

## ELECTION NOTICE

THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

May 30, 1854.

## ELECTION NOTICE

IN obedience to a special act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there will be an election held on the first Monday in August at all the precincts in Benton County, for four Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co., also, at the same time and place: in obedience to an act approved Feb'y 16th 1854, there will be an election held for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge.

May 30, 1854. of Probate.

## STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up and posted by T. M. Johnson before R. B. Read Esq., one black horse with left hind foot and right fore foot white, small white snip on the nose, 13½ hands high, supposed to be 12 years old appraised at fifty dollars, no marks or brands perceivable. This May 22, 1854.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

May 30, 1854. of Probate.

## PIANO-FORTE

Music Ware-Room.

ROMEO, GA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of Piano Fortes, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired **Æolian Attachment**; and also **NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES**; which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the **Grand Piano**. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments and **prices** before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place," which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

**SECOND HAND PIANOS** taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed. WM. JOHNSON.

Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

## CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,

ROME GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of **CARRIAGES and BUGGIES**, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rock-aways, of every style and size; **SIDESEAT BUGGIES** with pole and shafts; **CONCORD BUGGIES**; **TOP BUGGIES**, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; **NO TOP BUGGIES**, great variety of styles and fashions; **HACK WAGONS**, for large families and Livery Stables; **FAMILY WAGONS**, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse **PLANTATION WAGONS**, with **IRON AXLES**.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be **especially ordered**, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven. We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted.

Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

## COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the *Cotton Planters* of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and spacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing *Cotton Gins* in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and warrant their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage.

Address J. L. & W. C. ORR.

Talladega, Ala. February 7th, 1854. tf.

## Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the

public that they have formed a co-partnership in the

**CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.**

And have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY.

April 4, 1854.—tf.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Satterfield, dec'd all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred; and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.

JAS. F. STOKES, Admr.

April 4, 1854.

C. C. Porter.

Resident Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Ala.

## B. T. POPE, Attorney at Law.

ASHVILLE, ALABAMA. WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.

Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

## Law Notice.

T. A. CANTRELL & S. H. LIKENS, Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

## BENJ. A. BROOKS, Attorney at Law

AND Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

## W. B. MARTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Whatley & Ellis, HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.

Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

## James A. McCampbell, Attorney at Law,

AND Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. Office, east room over Hudson's Store.

February, 25 1852.

## HUGH MONTGOMERY, ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

May 3, 1853.—1y.

## MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY

PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

## JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, Attorneys at Law,

AND Solicitors in Chancery,

ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Jan. 10, '54.

## RAGS, RAGS.

Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choccolocco in Benton County.

WM. MALLORY.

Feb. 7, 1854.

## IRON WORKS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.

GOODE & MOORE.

## Americans, DeLaines, &c.

For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

## BOVETS.

LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets. For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

## MOUNT PLEASANT

Male and Female Academy

WILL be opened for the reception of students on the first Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastaboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices.

March 7, 1854.—tf.

## REMOVAL.

WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

ASHVILLE, ALA. 2nd June, 1854.

## COMMITTED

To the Jail of St. Clair County, Alabama, on the 12th May, 1854, a Negro man who calls his name HENRY, and says he belongs to Lewis Anderson of Marengo County. Said boy is about thirty-five years old, about five feet four inches high, and of a black color.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

D. E. McCURRY,

Sheriff of St. Clair County, Ala.

June 6, 1854.—4w—85.

## ROBERT H. WYNNE, TAILOR.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers.

Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

## BUILDING HARDWARE,

TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY. THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S.

WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,

No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.

HOT AIR REGISTERS and VENTILATORS.

At Factory Prices

Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to MCCLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.

All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.

CALL AND SEE US.

March 7, 1854.—6m.

## GREAT BARGAINS.

12,000 Acres of Land lying

in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers.

Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Rail Road; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.

J. A. McCampbell & Co.

Feb. 28, 1854.—tf.

## Benton County Tax Sale.

ON Monday the 17th day of July next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

N. E. fourth of Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10.—55 acres. S E fourth Sec 9, T. 13, R. 10.—40 acres, as the property of A. G. Laster. State and County tax for 1853, \$2 10.

Fr. 17, sec. 35, T. 12, R. 9.—75 acres as the property of John Simmons—State and county tax for 1853, \$1 12.

West half N E qr sec. 25 T 16, R 6.—80 acres. 20 acres in the N E corner of the N W qr sec 25, T 16 R 6. 20 acres of the east part of the S W qr sec 24, T 16, R 6.

S W fourth S E qr sec 24, T 16, R 6.—40 acres, as the property of R. H. Wilson—State and county tax for 1853 \$3 71.

N W fourth of N W fourth sec 22, T 15, R 8.—40 acres. S w qr of S w qr sec 15, T 15, R 3.—40 acres, as the property of Basil Davis—state and county tax for 1853 56 cents.

Ap. 18. W. R. HUBBARD, T. C.

## Mexican Mustang Liniment.

HAVE you Rheumatism, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Ulcers to torment you daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use THE MUSTANG LINIMENT. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miseries, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.

For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.

April 18, 1854.

## Turnley, Davis & Ramsey, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS

M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.

W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.

J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a Masonic Procession and Oration, at Arabachocoe, on the 24th day of June next, by the members of Bethel Lodge, No. 141. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.

II. M. McCAGREN, HIRAM BAIRD, W. W. ANDERSON, Committee of Invitation.

May 17, A. D. 1854.

## LARD AND MILLS

FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale, on accommodation terms, my land, consisting of 320 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road. The land is of good quality, one hundred acres cleared, improved, and well watered. There is on the tract a good Grist and Saw Mill, and an



# Jacksonville Republican

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE

18.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 20, 1854.

Whole No. 915

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
at a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
of the year.  
Failure to give notice of a wish to  
continue will be considered an en-  
dorsement for the next.  
Paper discontinued until all ar-  
gates are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
The dollar per square of 12 lines or  
for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
long rates.  
Advertisement of Candidates \$3.  
Notice of Candidates 50 cents per  
line.

## MADEIRA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

OF GEORGIA.

250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.

CLYDE STATE.

500 Tons, Capt. R. H. HADZ.

Ninety-eight passages without a  
failure.

Over navigation 100 miles on the  
ware, only two nights at sea. Sail-  
days every Wednesday, from each  
as follows:

OF GEORGIA, KEYSTONE STATE.

Sav. Fm Ph. Fm Ph. Fm Ph. Fm Ph.

y 8 Feb'y 1, Feb'y 8, Feb'y 15,

22, " 15, " 22, " 15,

cl 8, March 1, March 8, March 15,

22, " 15, " 22, " 15,

il 5, " 29, April 5, " 29,

19, April 12, " 19, April 12,

3, " 26, May 3, " 26,

17, May 10, " 17, May 10,

31, " 24, " 31, " 24,

14, June 7, June 14, June 7,

28, " 21, " 28, " 21,

ENTS AT PHILA'DA:

HERON & MARTIN,

RT AT SAVANNAH:

C. A. L. LAMAR.

arch 28, 1854—1y.

COCKCOCK, BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.

arleston, " Huntsville,

ACKLER, COLCOCK & CO.

COCKCOCK & COMMISSION MERS.

COCKCOCK, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Office in Huntsville, Ala.

ACKLER, W. C. DIF

ACKLER, C. N. FACKLE

BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.

FACTORS AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

No. 133, Common st.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Offices at Huntsville & Tusculu-

Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. I.

ves, Agent, Athens, Ala.

Dec. 6, 1853—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR,

GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES.

W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter

Bank, Savannah,

ssrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Ban-

kers, N. Y.

B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of

the Republic, N. Y.

Geo. Collins, Esq., " N. Y.

ssrs. Guion & Collins, " "

## Spring & Summer STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-  
brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,

Augusta, Ga.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs

leave to call the attention of Mer-

chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-

tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest

styles Moleskin, Black and Drab

Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS,

Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fan-

cy Hats various colors. Campe-

chey, Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-

ama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Can-

ton, Florence, Pedal, and French

Straw do. Double and single brim

Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats.

Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and

Lace BONNETS. Rutland and

Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers.

Silk, Gingham and Cotton UN-

BRELLAS, Flowers, Tabbs and

Bonnet Linings—assortment kept

full by supplies received weekly

from manufacturers, and offered at

prices as low as can be bought at

any southern market, and mer-

chants will find it to their interest

to examine my stock before mak-

ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

Valuable Land

FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-

commodating terms, my plantation

situated five miles south of Jack-

sonville, containing 480 acres, 225

of which is cleared and in a good

state of cultivation. About 125

acres bottom land fifty cleared, and

the upland the first class of soil in

this section of the State. The place

is well watered with good springs;

one of which is extraordinary for

size and beauty, situated conven-

ient to a fine building location.

There is on the place a good Vin

House, and out houses; and a good

Orchard of various kinds of select-

ed fruit. The best lot for range

in the country. The nearest por-

tion of the land is one and a quar-

ter miles from the Selma & Tenn.

Rail Road, and altogether it is as

desirable a location as can conven-

iently be found.

Persons who may desire to pur-

chase are referred to Maj. B. C.

Wyly. W. M. L. TERRY.

April 11, 1854—3m.

ELECTION NOTICE.

no after heroism, faithfulness and sagac-

ity can wholly efface, thus spurring them

on by the highest incentives and rewards to

the most faithful performance of their

duties—a faint idea may be obtained of

the kind of men employed, to furnish

the Newspaper reader with the earliest

and most accurate intelligence of every-

thing transpiring throughout the world,

so as to enable him to keep pace with

the wisest and keenest, as well as the

strongest and most active in the great

area of trade.

For him the agents of the press are

treasures in their devotion; for him ocean

steam roars and plows its way from every

point of the storm-tossed main; for

him telegraph wires are busy every hour

in the twenty-four; for him special steam

is started on the fleet track of the rail-

way's iron horse; for him dusty riders,

developed from crown to heel in hot

dropping sweat, come dashing at the

door of the telegraph stations, from

whence their items are at once dispatched

to the newspaper for which they are

engaged; for him the combined wits,

strength, capital, enterprise and unqual-

ified intelligence of all Newspaperdom

are at work from early dawn to early

dawn.

To the Newspaper, more than to other

colleges or schools, are we indebted for

the length and breadth of our commerce

—for the universality of our intelligence

—for the progressive spirit which has

ever characterized us as a people; and

for the increasing strength and liveliness

of our trade. And yet, scarcely one man

in ten thousand is capable of appreciat-

ing its merits, and still less ready to ac-

knowledge his obligation to the NEWS-

PAPER.

INK-DROPS FROM MY PEN.—To flatter

a woman, judiciously, is to cause her

to fear him, but because he disturbs us

so it is with snarling men, we avoid them

because they annoy us with their petty

grivances.

Only small dogs who bark; so

with men, the smaller a man's callores, the

more noise he makes.

A man is not best known by the com-

pany he keeps, but by his conduct while

in good company.

"Deeds, not words," proclaim a man's

character. A man may talk, and talk

of what he will do, and still do nothing.

This offender he who has a still tongue

that does the most.

For a woman to be virtuous it is not

necessary for her to be a prude. One

extreme is as bad as the other.

A man with small intellect and large

self-esteem, is a bore to society. While

he with large intellect and small self-

esteem, is fearful of being one.

Because a man is silent it does not

necessarily follow that he thinks a great

deal. He may have no thoughts to ex-

press, and is therefore silent from neces-

sity.

We cannot always judge of a man's

feelings by his outward appearance; his

conscience may torture him like a burn-

ing coal within, while his outside is as

smooth as polished ivory.

To be happy is to be wise. Alas! how

few there are who possess wisdom

enough to be content with the lot assign-

ed to them.

There are two kinds of love: animal

passion, and platonic love. The first

admits beauty of form and feature; the

second of the mind and character; and

no two persons of opposite sexes can be

perfectly happy in each other's society,

unless their feelings partake of the na-

ture of both.

A man who ridicules his neighbor's

foibles, and pronounces him to be defi-

cient in intellect, without just cause, is

very apt to possess more self-esteem, than

sound sense, and to be a slave to that

worst of all vices, envy.

BROWN.

THE DESHA MURDER IN KENTUCKY.—

The verdict in the Ward trial has recalled

the particulars of the case of Isaac B.

Desha, the son of the Governor of Ken-

tucky, who was tried for murder about

thirty years ago. From an exchange we

clip the following facts, by which it ap-

pears that Desha meeting one Baker at

the breakfast table at the Blue Lick

Springs, suspected that he had money,

and ascertaining the route he would take,

started off after him. Soon coming up

with his victim, Desha decoyed him into

a bye-way in Fleming County, and mur-

dered him. The occurrence acquired

such notoriety, and created such prej-

udice, that a change of venue was obtain-

ed to Hanson County. There, though

the political sympathies of the County

were strong on the Governor's side, and

no effort was spared to save him by

course of law, he was convicted. A new

trial was immediately granted on grounds

which the public never approved; and

in the course of a few months he was

tried again and convicted a second time.

A new trial was again granted; this time

by a Judge who was waiting to be no-

minated by the Governor, to the Senate.

On the third trial, the Judge, who had

now been confirmed in office beyond the

power of the Governor's control, assum-

ing an independence he had not before

shown, and which so irritated the latter,

that despairing of evading the law, he

then drew a pardon for his son, who of

course went out free. Between the first

and second trials the latter had attempt-

ed to commit suicide by cutting his

throat, but only succeeded so far as to

sever the windpipe, which cost him the

loss of his speech. He then went to

Texas, and committed a second murder

on a fellow traveler through that then

wild country, and finally died in jail by

his own hand the night previous to the

day fixed for his execution.

SUMMARY OF RUSSIAN DISAS-

TERS.

The balance is already turning against

Russia. The Russian soldiers in the

Dobrudzha (as we foretold some time

ago) are dying off like rotten sheep.

The inhabitants of Fokschan have risen

in their rear, and burned their military

stores. The accounts we published some

days ago of victories gained over them

at several points on the Danube are con-

firmed. The military defenses and mil-

itary stores at the Russian Liverpool on

the Euxine, Odessa, have been destroy-

ed. The Russian Black Sea fleet is

cooped up in Sebastopol. The Circas-

sians have, without losing a moment,

occupied and begun to repair the forts

on their coast, dismantled and deserted

by their invaders. The French have al-

ready sent arms to these gallant moun-

tainiers, and the English are about to

send an accredited agent to Schamyl.

These multiplying disasters of Russia in

the south, if earnestly and promptly

turned to account by the allies, will soon

disabuse the Russian people of any mis-



## BEAT TO DEATH

The Georgia *Washington* has the following notice of an outrage recently committed in the county of Thomas in that State:

"An inquest was held over the body of a negro man named Burrell, the property of James A. Hopson, of this county, on the 2nd inst. by James McDonald, a Justice of the Peace, acting as Coroner. It appears that the negro had been a runaway, and on the 28th ult. Hopson got him home and inflicted such severe punishment that the negro died from the effects of it. Suspicious reports were circulated through the settlement to the effect that Hopson had killed the negro, which connected with other circumstances, and Hopson's conduct induced the summoning of a jury, when the body was exhumed, a post mortem examination made, attended by Dr. Peacock, and a verdict rendered that he came to his death by wounds inflicted by his owner, James A. Hopson, left on the assembling of the jury of inquest for other parts.

Upon this the Savannah *Georgia* remarks:

"We confess that we can hardly conceive of a more grievous outrage than here reported. Upon conviction, no punishment known to the law is too severe for the author of a crime of such enormity. The cold-blooded atrocity, the utter absence of all manliness, involved in the whipping of a helpless, unresisting slave until death ensues—what language can adequately characterize an act so cruel and cowardly? It behooves the Southern States, as they would save from infamy their character, and from destruction and institution whose overthrow would be their ruin, to prevent the repetition of such an outrage by summary punishment on their perpetrators."

**ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.**—The famous Cathedral of Antwerp has a tower 469 feet in height—the upper gallery being reached by the ascent of 622 steps. At this immense height is placed a chime of ninety-nine bells, whose music of a calm evening, floats over the city like symphonies from the skies.

**THE KNOW NOTHINGS.**—The New York *Herald* of yesterday week, in speaking of the "Secret order of Know Nothings," has the following:

"In our time we have seen several political secret orders rise, flourish, and fall. Some of them do not flourish, but they always fall. After the first flush of victory, jealousy creeps into the camp, and the shabby edifices fall to pieces never to rise again, or, at least, never in the same manner. Eight years ago the Native American party achieved temporary success in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. These success were sudden, unexpected, overwhelming. The leaders of the party enjoyed fat places for a short time; but two years after wards there was not left a corporal's guard who professed the principles of the party as their political creed. The present excitement presents precisely the same prominent features, though differing in style. It has risen in the same manner, and it will fall in the same manner.

"In a country where everything is free and open, there can be no necessity of secret political organizations. The consequence is, that as they are not heeded, they quietly descend into that oblivion from which the charm of mystery had temporarily conjured him."

**WORTH TRYING.**—Kendall, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Paris to that paper, says:

The celebrated Raspall, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees—important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloe—one gramme of that gum to a litre of water, French measure—and, by means of a large brush, to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspall, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with this solution; or be well washed with it. Raspall mentions several trials he has made with this mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he very strongly recommends it to general use. I can only say that if a simple solution of aloe and water will kill or drive away ants from peach and other trees in Texas and different parts of the South, the discovery will be hailed with pleasure. A French litre is a little less than three of our plants—a gramme is the five-hundredth part of a French pound. A little aloe, if useful at all, will thus go a great way. Were I troubled with ants or other vermin in Texas, I should certainly try Raspall's solution."

Corn in Florida commands \$2 per bushel and is scarce at that; flour \$14 per barrel; bacon 16 cents and hams 20 per pound.

## THE REPUBLICAN

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854.

This Paper is filed, and may be seen free of charge at HOLLAND'S PRINTING AND ORNAMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 244 Strand, London, where Advertisements and Subscriptions will be received for this Periodical.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TRIGGS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Col. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for re-election as Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Benton County.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McCLELLAN, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES KEMP, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce A. D. WILKINS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM R. HUBBARD, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. PINSON, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH C. BAIN, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT W. DRAVER, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

The attention of Travelers going North, is especially invited to the new arrangement of the Charleston and New York Steamship Line, which may be seen by reference to the advertisement of the Agent, H. MISSNOOK. This line is unparalleled for safety, speed, and accommodation, and in fact every requisite that travelers could desire.

**NEW GOODS.**—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that Messrs. WALKER & PETTIT, of Mt. Polk, have just received, per "Steamer Georgia," a fresh supply of Summer Goods.

Mr. D. M. WALKER, has also on hand, and proposes to sell *low for cash*, 3000 pounds of Alabama Bacon.

Hudson & Stokes have also received their new Summer Goods.

Mr. JAMES F. GRANT, we a good number of the voters of Benton County Ala. wish through your valuable paper to solicit the Hon. William D. Cross to become a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenue for Benton County, he will be supported by many voters.

SOME BENTONEANS.

### To the Citizens of Benton County.

We would call your attention to our preparation known as "Jacob's Cholera, Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial." This medicine although but yet in its infancy, has gained a notoriety and reputation never before attained by any patent medicine. This is no quack nostrum got up to gull the people and fleece them out of their money, but a preparation that will cure the severest forms of Dysentery and Diarrhoea—no matter how severe they may be provided the directions are closely followed. It has received the highest encomiums from the first physicians throughout the South—it has been tried, recommended and certified to by some of the most eminent jurists and statesmen in the South—people of large neighborhoods and physicians of large practice rely upon it solely and alone, and recommend it to their friends as worthy their best confidence, and we defy any one to point us to a case where the directions have been closely adhered to, and say: there's a case that Jacob's Cordial didn't cure. Jacob's Cordial will cure—it will cure the severest cases no matter how worn out and exhausted the patient may be—it has been tried repeatedly after all other means have been exhausted in vain by physicians, and always with the most perfect success—Physicians try it—get a bottle and follow the directions closely and rest assured it will cure your patient. Citizens of Benton County and vicinity, make a trial of one bottle, each of you, and the first 2 or 3 doses will prove the truth or falsity of what we have said of the Cordial. We do not profess to be philanthropists, or that we are uninfluenced by considerations of pecuniary profit in putting the Cordial before the people; but we do know, that while we may be realizing a pecuniary profit, fellow-sufferers will realize that which is of more worth to them than the wealth of India. We have no time or space allowed us to set forth its claims, and will in conclusion only say, try a bottle—one bottle, then judge ye of its merits.—See advertisement in another column.

WM. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors, Savannah, Georgia.

**LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER.**—The *Detroit Tribune* says it learns from undoubted authority, that the Minnesota Copper Company have recently at a single blast blown out eighteen thousand dollars worth of pure native silver. We have conversed, adds the *Tribune*, with gentlemen who have seen some of the specimens, and others who have just returned from the mine, and they assure us that there is no humbug either as to the amount, or the quality of the ore. Lake Superior bids fair to be as rich in silver mines as it is known to be in copper and iron.

## SPANISH AND CUBAN AFFAIRS.

There is no subject now of such vital and momentous interest as our relations towards Cuba. The President's proclamation shows that he has strong evidence of movements being on foot for the invasion of that island. The papers are intimating that expeditions are being fitted out for the purpose—some say in New York, others at New Orleans. General Quitman is declared to be the leader, and it is alleged that one million of dollars have been raised to defray expenses. Some strong demonstration is daily expected.

Whether there be truth in these things, as well as of our public relations with Spain, the advice by the *Asa* which were received in full yesterday, are of the most serious import. It is very clear that our difficulties with Spain are by no means adjusted, and that she was making vigorous efforts for the increase of her military defenses in Cuba. This is a subject claiming the most earnest consideration of all our people, and particularly any who may be contemplating of an invasion of the island.

The most complete and authentic account of what is being done by the Spanish government, and of the true state of her feelings towards us, is given by the Madrid correspondent of the London Times, which paper thinks that war with the United States is now inevitable.—*Mobile Register*.

*Correspondence of the London Times.*

MADRID, Thursday, May 11, 1854. I am informed that the substance of the reply to Mr. Soule's last note was, that the Spanish Government consider General Pezuela and the Cuban authorities to have acted in a perfectly regular and legal manner; that, out of consideration for the United States—not as an acknowledgement of right—the fine of 6,000 dollars has been remitted, but that the demands made upon Spain by the American Minister here are destitute of foundation and wholly inadmissible. So categorical an answer ought to bring this unpleasant affair to a crisis. If there be nothing less distinct and decided in the document than what I have been told and hear repeated, it leaves the American Government little choice but to declare war or abandon claims. I hear that a courier leaves the American Embassy to night with dispatches for Washington.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 10, 1854.

The 6,000 men ordered to the West Indies will sail in 2,000 each, under their regimental officers, and without any General in command, as they are merely to reinforce the garrisons of colonies already amply provided with officers of high rank. Their destination is Porto Rico, the garrison at that island proceeding to Cuba, probably because the men, insured to that climate, will be less liable to disease and consequently more immediately efficient than the new comers. The Spaniards declare themselves determined to make a good fight in defence of Cuba, if fighting there must be, which it is to be hoped may be avoided. They are in hopes, if not of coming victorious out of the struggle at least of inflicting severe punishment on the aggressor, and of rendering the conquest when achieved less profitable to him than he anticipates. The reinforcement about to be dispatched will raise the strength of the army of Cuba to nearly 30,000 men. Under the ministry of General Lersundi a very large number of Paixan guns were sent out to strengthen the defenses of the island, and great reforms were introduced in the arms of the infantry, previously of an antiquated and unserviceable description. I am assured that some of the best troops in the Spanish army are now in the island of Cuba.

I am far from overrating the value of Spanish troops having seen enough of them both in the field and in quarters to estimate them at what they are worth, and do not believe that they could cope, on anything like equal terms, with English or French armies, nor do I think they would have much chance in the long run against the ill disciplined but well armed, utterly fearless, intelligent, self-relying volunteers with whom the United States are wont to operate when at war with their Spanish-American neighbors. But they were croneous to confound Spanish troops with Mexican the most cowardly and worthless of soldiers or to doubt that the former will fight well upon occasion, and would always do so if properly trained and officered.

But, to Cuba, I think it extremely likely that a stout defence would be made, and that the possession of the forts would cost the Americans very dear. Agood deal would depend on the artillery practice of the Spaniards, of the excellence of which they express themselves confident—a confidence by no means unlikely to be well founded, since artillery is an arm to which great attention is paid in Spain, and much pains are taken with the education of its officers. The chief defence must be made by the land army; as to the naval squadron, although in numbers it appears respectable, and is to be reinforced by a portion of the vessels now in the Mediterranean, and although some people here expect great things from it, most of its vessels are small, and the Americans could quickly muster a force that would sweep it from the seas if it ventured from under the guns of the land batteries. Admitting, however, that the garrison of the island does its duty gallantly, but finds itself overmatched, it is not improbable that the Spaniards would arm first the mulattoes, who are numerous, and ultimately, if driven to extremity, a portion of the blacks, the whole of whom they talk of setting at liberty, if all hope of preserving Cuba to Spain be extinguished—a desperate expedient, the consequence of which would probably be a terrible massacre of the whites upon the island, though it might not prevent the Americans from ultimately subjugating it. Another

means upon which the Spaniards reckon for annoying and grievously injuring the enemy is, cloud of privateers which, under the Spanish flag, they expect would quickly cover the seas. It is possible that the consideration of the injury that might thus be done to their Commerce may have a weight with the United States, and combine with more elevated motives to make them pause before they drive a feeble enemy into a corner, and compel him to stand desperately at bay; but the Spaniards engaged, there can be little doubt that the Americans would persist, at any rate in carrying their points, and finally would attain their object unless Spain found aid from allies more powerful than herself.

### THE CUBAN INVASION.

The following general order is somewhat indicative of filibuster feeling in the South West. We learn that the pioneers number over 1000 men and 200 female spies.

### The Pioneers of Liberty!

Volunteer office of the South Western Division.

New Orleans, 1854.

Brothers!—The glorious day is about to dawn! The maiden of the Eagle plume is about to greet you. That beautiful isle, that has so long been under despotic rule, is now ready for redemption! The voice of Liberty that was raised upon the mountain tops has aroused the lovers of republicanism from their lethargy, and they now await your patriotic aid.

On the reception of this despatch, you will be in readiness at the shortest notice, if our government requires your services.

The blood of the martyred cries from the grave "revenge! revenge! revenge!" The fruit is ripe and ready to pluck!—Remember

The legacy of our fathers left By freedom, sanctioned, still is ours, Nor let that noble tree be left, Till every branch is dressed in flowers. (God and the elevation of the people.) By order of the Commander-in-chief of the Pioneers.

S. GONZALES, Adj.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BARABOO

—Liquor Destroyed by a Mob of Ladies—Riot Act Read.

An extra from the Baraboo (Wis.) Standard, informs us of stirring events at that place on Tuesday, May 23. It seems that the sale of liquor had grown into a monstrous nuisance, and led to frequent difficulties and abuse in families. At length the ladies called a secret meeting of their own number, and laid their plans for a general destruction of the liquor in the village. The Standard gives the following account of the riot:

"Accordingly, about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, a procession of some fifty females was seen issuing from in or about the Court House, and passed on to the Wisconsin House. In a very short time after a number of excited ladies were seen bringing forth barrels of beer, rum, brandy, &c., emptying it into the streets, and the hurrahs and shouts of a hundred spectators. This job finished, they proceeded to the saloon on the opposite side of the square and emptied the ale and beer there contained in double quick time! The procession then wended its way to the saloon of French Parer, followed by the shouting populace. They here found the doors fastened and was informed by the owner's wife that a determined resistance would be offered, and that they would not be allowed to enter the house unopposed. A group of ladies were holding a consultation on the piazza, when the muzzle of a gun was thrust through a light of glass and such a scattering 'you never did see.' This would in all probability have ended the demonstration so far as that house was concerned, as we are informed that the ladies designed to do nothing to disturb the peace.

"At this time there were some men among them, who urged them to press forward and enter the house forcibly if necessary. As soon as it was understood that the men had begun to interfere, a strong feeling of excitement manifested itself. Different men took opposite sides; a strong body of resolute determined men, stationed themselves at the door, and loudly proclaimed their intention to defend the house from any violence so far as the men were concerned. A rush was made for the door, but was successfully defended by those who stood there, after a few scratches received and the tearing of a few shirts. For a few minutes we thought our town would be disgraced by a general fight, and that blood would be poured out in stead of whisky. While affairs stood in this situation, the Sheriff appeared, and after calling aloud for silence, read the riot act, which was heard and received by repeated shouts from nearly two-thirds of the people present. The majority then dispersed, and the ladies retired after they had received assurance that their wrongs should be redressed.

"A meeting was called at 7 o'clock in the evening, and a Committee appointed to take into consideration the best means to put an end to the liquor traffic in our village."

### Row in New York—Assault on Judge Phillips

Some days ago, Judge Phillips ordered the arrest of Messrs. Bastard and Schaffer, two New York Lawyers, who engaged in a fight in the court room. On the 1st June, as Judge Phillips was going to the court room, he was assaulted by ruffians, knocked down, kicked and otherwise badly treated and abused. It is believed that Suchaffer and his friends, the Know Nothings, had some head in this outrage, which would disgrace a semi-barbarous people.

Every day affords evidence that the North is approaching an anarchy. When mobs kill executive officers, and ruffians assault Judges with impunity, and Divines invite the ignorant to murder and rapine, how long can society endure?

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PRESS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE RR. MAIL STEAMSHIP NIAGARA AT HALIFAX, N. S.

New York, June 6.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nothing decisive had transpired either in the Baltic or the Danube. Negotiations had been resumed at Vienna.

Austria and Prussia were apparently in agreement.

my information on this head is positive.

A squadron of Spanish steamers is preparing at Cadiz to sail for Cuba in July, and troops are to leave this month for the same destination. It is reported that Commodore Perry has succeeded in establishing friendly relations between the United States and Japan.

The Chinese insurgents, at the last accounts, were marching on Peking.

### Important from Washington.

Washington, June 8.

Advices have been received at the State Department, confirming the report brought by the recent European arrivals, that Austria and Prussia had concluded with England and France.

There was no business transacted in Congress on Thursday.

LATER FROM ST. JOHN'S, N. B.

Baltimore, June 8.

Advices from St. John's, N. B., of the 5th inst., state that great excitement existed between the Catholics and Protestants relative to the approaching election. The Cutter *Daring* and Schooner *Nelly* had sailed for St. John's, to protect the fisheries.

### Later from California.

New Orleans, June 6.

The steam ship *Daniel Webster* from San Juan, and the *El Dorado* from Aspinwall, have brought us weeks later advices from California, their dates from San Francisco being to the 16th ult.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WALKER'S filibustering expedition was disbanded and the remaining members had surrendered themselves prisoners and arrived at San Francisco in the custody of the U. S. authorities, and were now in parole.

Mining operations continued prosperous, the yielding abundant, and the health of the miners being generally good.

The Legislature of California adjourned *sine die*, and considerable political excitement prevailed among the people.

M. Dillon, the French Consul at San Francisco, was arrested on the morning of the 6th ultimo, charged with a violation of the neutrality laws. He gave bail to the amount of \$10,000 and was liberated.

The Indians in the interior continue to give some trouble.

A destructive fire occurred at Yerba on the 12th ultimo, involving a loss of \$150,000. The screw steam ship *West Wind* has been burned near San Diego.

Later advices from the Sandwich Islands and Oregon have come to hand, but they contain no features of importance.

The *Daniel Webster* reports that the Mayor of San Juan had notified the U. S. Consul of his resignation, and the total dissolution of the government.

The latest dates from the revolutionists under Mexico and Castillo state that they had attacked Granada, which, probably, had capitulated, and that now a new government is established.

The steamer *George Law* left Aspinwall on the 31st of May for New York with the regular California mails, a full number of passengers, and \$1,140,000 in gold.

From the Charleston Standard—By Telegraph

New York, June 13.—The news from the war quarter is highly interesting. All parties were at last pushing forward with a degree of activity that indicates a determination to bring the war to a speedy close, if possible. The details of some of the recent sanguinary operations are truly thrilling.

Commercial affairs remained in much the same gloomy state as previously reported.—Cotton was heavy, but there had been no particular change in price, while flour and Corn had both greatly declined.

All was quiet in France and England.

Some sensation, however, had been produced in the latter country by the announcement of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer that he "could not pledge himself there would be no increase in the public debt.

There are no tidings of the missing steamer City of Glasgow. The Cunard steamer of Africa had arrived out.

The Black Warrior affair had not been fully settled. The Court had issued a decree for a forced loan. The greatest financial embarrassment exists.

The Hange forts on the Baltic had been bombarded and destroyed by the fleet under Napier. The loss was great, but the English only lost three killed.

Kaffa had also been bombarded and captured. Odessa and Sebastopol were still closely blockaded.

DEFLECTION OF THE RUSSIANS FROM SILISTRIA.—After a severe struggle the Turks have at last got possession of Silistria. The Russians were repulsed from the place with great loss.

The most bitter feeling of hostility are represented to exist at St.

Petersburgh against Austria.

is rumored, that 150,000 Russian soldiers were on the march to the Carpathians of the Austrian forces on the Russian borders.

The Russians in Turkey received compulsory enrollment some thirty thousands. A count and at last accounts were threatening to attack Erzurum, the city of the province.

Owing to the war Russia's commerce was greatly suffering, many commercial failures anticipated.

The Russians were evacuated and destroying their forts on the Caucasus range, and the Cossacks were following them in their retreat, and harassing on all sides. Some desperate fighting had taken place between the The Cossacks had been driven back no less than four times. They suffered great loss on each occasion.

Austria and Prussia are reported to have united in a new treaty protocol which provides for war against Russia. It is a pretty generally admitted that the countries are in earnest in opposition to the Czar.

Austrian vessels are being searched for contraband of war.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The House of Representatives adopted a joint resolution, terminating the session on the 14th of July.

The President's message relative to Cuba is expected in a very few days.

Baltimore, June 12.—Chief O'Connor, the District Attorney has resigned.

From the Adv. & Gaz. Extra.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARABIA.

ADVANCE IN COTTON!

Telegraphed expressly for the Advertiser and State Gazette.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13.

The steamship *Arabia* has arrived New York, with Liverpool dates to 3d inst.

Cotton.—All the lower grades advanced 1d. Fair Orleans 6 1/4; Middling do. 5 1/4; Fair Uplands 6 1/4; Middling do. 5 1/4. Sales of the week 5,000 bales, taken on speculation for export 7000.

Breadstuffs heavy, with prices unchanged. Money easier. Consols 91 1/2.

SINGULAR DEATH OF CHILD.—A little boy, son of Christopher sold, came to his death yesterday afternoon in a singular manner. Mr. A., who is an officer Grenadiers, was with him, and his wife left him alone, in procession, leaving the charge of an aged, feeble old gentleman had occasioned out a short time, and while the little boy upset a table, the tumbled leaf of which fell across his neck, choking him to death. When found, the child lay on his back, the edge of the table lay across his neck. The party who had left home to enjoy a day, returned to make their home one of mourning.

Rochester Union, June 13.

We learn that Mr. Isham Williams, of Madison county, Ga. came to his death, 29th ult. from being stung on the arm by a wasp. He died in less than ten minutes after being stung.

OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR.—Our nearest fixed star has been discovered very recently to be Alpha the constellation of the Centaur. The sun is ninety-five million miles from the earth, and this which we feel a certain degree of friendship for, because it is our nearest neighbor, is two hundred and six thousand times the distance of the sun from the earth. Light which travels one hundred and ninety-two thousand miles a second would require more than that years to reach us from that star.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—In Philadelphia, one day last week, during a storm, just after the great clap of thunder which startled the city, the door of the street at the intersection of Second and Christian streets, caved in with tremendous noise, leaving a huge crater, over twenty feet in diameter, and some thirty feet in depth. Several persons were but a short distance from the spot at the time of the occurrence, and made a narrow escape from destruction by some unaccountable phenomenon the whole of the great mass of earth which fell in disappeared in the crater beneath. Persons in the neighborhood, alarmed as by the shock of earthquakes, rushed out into the street and a large crowd was carried away by the fall, and the water poured into the pit, thus aiding in washing away masses of earth which was also broken through. There are various theories as to cause of the occurrence. One is that there must have been a quicksand in the vicinity, and that the lightning accompanied the clap of thunder set some neighboring lightning rod cooking with the water pipe or culvert, shock of which caused the cave in, however seems probable that the earth was broken the earth which fell to it. The authorities of the district were soon summoned to the scene, the gash was speedily put in a condition until it can be repaired.

Our Devil jumped up in a rage and "set" up two lines to fill the paper.



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FRESH ARRIVAL OF  
**NEW GOODS.**  
A. R. SMITH, is now receiving his **SPRING & SUMMER** supply of Goods—a large and splendid assortment embracing almost every article usually kept in a Dry Goods Store.

*Cloths and Cassimers,  
Linen, Calicoes,  
Muslins, Cambricks,  
Queensware, Cutlery and Hardware.*  
**SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS.**

### Ready-Made Clothing.

**HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, Bonnets, Veils, &c.**  
Also, a lot of FINE FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as *Choice Liquors* and *Spirits* of various kinds, *Confectionaries, Nuts, &c.*, which are kept at the old stand of the late firm of A. R. Smith & Co., one door west of his Dry Goods Establishment. His old friends and customers as well as the public generally are invited to call and examine his well selected Stock. He is determined to sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as possible.  
April 11, 1854.—2m.  
N. B. The Grocery will be attended to by Mr. Aaron Cantrell.

### CORN LAW IN FORCE.

#### The New Code in part Repealed!

So you will see that WALKER & PETTIT are receiving at Mt. Polk, about as large a Stock of

### SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

And as beautiful, and perhaps a little cheaper than any where else. We can say to our friends and customers that we have just got the Goods they need, and are determined not to be undersold by any regular merchant in the country. Our goods have been selected with much care, and bought at the lowest prices. We warrant our Goods to be new and the most fashionable styles.  
April 11, 1854.

### War News—Peace about to be made.

WALKER & PETTIT are now receiving their stock of **SUGAR, COFFEE, MOLASSES, and SALT**, and also a lot of choice LIQUORS, which they will sell low for cash.  
April 11, 1854.

### SELLING OFF AT COST.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU,  
MOBILE, ALA.  
Sign of the Large Gold Watch, N. E. CORNER WATER and ST. FRANCIS ST'S. Offers his entire Stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, SILVER and PLATED Ware, **GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS**, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Lamps, Wafers, Watch Materials, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.  
WELL WORTH THE NOTICE OF COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS IN WANT, AT COST, FOR CASH.

Is this Stock the T. F. Cooper, Robt. Roskel, M. J. Tobias & Co., R. & G. Beesley, Joseph Johnson, Mattie, Stoddart, Harrison, Robinson, J. A. L'Homedieu and other celebrated makers' **Gold and Silver Watches**, **WATCHES FOR LADIES**, set with **DIAMONDS**, and also Enamelled, Plain Gold Fob, Vest and Guard Chains; Chatelaines, Gold Seals and Keys, Fob Buckles, **Diamond Pins**, Rings and Ear Rings, in sets and separate; **Gold Rings and Pins**, Gold Bracelets, Pins and Ear Rings, in sets and separate; **GOLD PENS**, Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Cases, a large assortment; Lockets and Chains, Charms, Reticles, FANCY WORK BOXES, Portmonies, Furses, Card Cases, Fans, Watch Stands, *Paper Mache*, Table Desks, Work Boxes and Dressing Cases, **OLL PAINTINGS**, Fine Marble Clocks and Time Pieces, Yankee Clocks, Pocket CUTLERY of the best, Scissors, Razors, Thimbles, Gold and Silver Spectacles, all kinds; Chess Men and Boards, Backgammon Boards and Men; Silver Tea Sets, Wafers, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Cups, Ladles, Pitchers, &c.; Cane, Gold, Silver, Ivory and Bone Mounted; MILITARY TRIMMINGS, and a large variety of Goods usually kept in a Watch and Jewelry Store, quite too numerous to mention.

**TERMS—CASH, ON DELIVERY.**  
N. B.—**WATCHES and JEWELRY** repaired in a workmanlike manner. Also, **ENGRAVING** done with neatness, and New JEWELRY made to order.  
Orders accompanied with the CASH, shall be promptly attended to, and Goods in my line, that I have not, shall be ordered from the North at a small commission.  
Mobile, March 28th 1854.—4f.

### SELLING OFF AT COST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

THE subscribers having determined to close their present business by the 1st July next, offer their splendid Stock of **WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY**, &c., at COST.  
This Stock comprises the best assortment of Goods in their line ever offered in this city, consisting of—  
Watches from the most celebrated manufactories of Europe.  
Jewelry of French, English and American manufacture.  
DIAMOND WORK, very rich and of the latest styles.

A general assortment of—  
Plated Ware, Cutlery, Pistols.  
Paper Mache Goods, Port Monies, Card Cases.  
And a great variety of such Goods as are usually called for in establishments of this kind.  
This Stock is entirely new, and having been purchased on favorable terms, offers a rare opportunity to the trade as well as others to supply themselves with rich and desirable Goods.

### Manufacturing and Repairing

Will be attended to as usual until the business is closed.  
The above Stock will be sold for cash or city acceptance.  
W. V. MOORE & CO., 31 St. Francis st.,  
Mobile, Ala., March 28, 1854.—4f. Battle House.

### GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

#### JACOB'S CORDIAL

FOR ALL  
BOWEL DISEASES  
(CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHOEA.)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums. 1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea. 2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery. 3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhoea. 4th. It relieves the severest Colic. 5th. It cures Cholera Morbus. 6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.  
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it to be most efficient, and in my judgment, a valuable remedy. It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experience, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. a SOVEREIGN REMEDY."  
Wm. H. Underwood, Formerly Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.  
"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bowel diseases, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else ever tried by me."  
A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.  
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this, with all I hear about it as a remedy by those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of the kind, and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."  
Miles G. Dobson, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.  
"If there is any credibleness in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not all other 'patent' preparations."  
A. Fleming, Cashier of Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Richmond.  
"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bunsen's pump, his columns into Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Georgia "Jeffersonian," May 19th, 1854.  
For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists in the State.  
J. B. Hays & Co. White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Boiling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M. Dickson and A. W. Kirby, Alexandria; J. F. Dailey, M. Plais, Dean & Edwards, Ashville; W. C. Demson, Greensport; Wm. Thaxton, Mount Union; C. M. Pearson, Springville; But and Brown, Center; W. E. Eacy & Co. Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co. Turkey Town; James Montgomery, Spring Garden; Lancy & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bates, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M. Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and J. B. Howard, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlingsville.  
GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Harral & Risley, N. Y.; J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans.

### Planter's Hotel.

J. M. SIMPSON

PROPRIETOR.

BROAD STREET AUGUSTA GA.

### BONES & BROWN

Successors to J. and S. Bones and Co.

SOLE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c.

Augusta, Ga. April 11, 1854.—1y.

### PIANO FORTÉ.

Music Ware Room.

GA.

The subscriber is now receiving a good selection of PIANO FORTES, all fresh and new direct from the manufacturers. They are of the latest styles and patterns, and are unsurpassed in point of quickness and elasticity of touch, volume and brilliancy of tone, style and finish of workmanship.

Among our assortment may be found Pianos with the much admired "MOLAN" ATTACHMENT, and also "NEW SCALE" PIANO FORTES, which is supposed by some, to render the tone of the Piano perfect, and quite equal to the Grand Piano. All that we ask of our friends is to examine our instruments, and prices before purchasing elsewhere; for in every case where persons have done this, we have sold them Pianos. We give a written guaranty upon every one we sell to this effect: "If within 12 months using, any defect is found which cannot be remedied, we take it back and give a new one in its place," which must be a matter of great consideration with every man who has one to buy.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange for new ones, and their full value allowed. WM. JOHNSON.  
Rome, Broad St. March 14, 1854.

### CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

ROME GEORGIA.

JOHNSON, WOODRUFF & Co.

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected stock of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, which, for style, beauty and durability, cannot be surpassed, either North or South, in any market; consisting of COACHES, or close Carriages, of all descriptions; Rockaways, of every style and size; SIDE-SEAT BUGGIES with pole and shafts; CONCORD BUGGIES, TOP BUGGIES, of all kinds and prices, with roll-up, and shifting tops; NO TOP BUGGIES, great variety of styles and fashions; HACK WAGONS, for large families and Livery Stables; FAMILY WAGONS, all sizes and finest and best quality—two, four and six horse PLANTATION WAGONS, with IRON AXLES.

Any style of Carriages or Buggies will be *specialty ordered*, when desired, from the best Manufacturers in Newark or New Haven. We invite all who come to Rome to call and examine our STOCK. Work Warranted.  
Rome, Ga. March 14, 1854.—3m.

### COTTON GINS.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the Cotton Planters of Talladega, and the surrounding country, that they have recently purchased in co-partnership with Mr. SAMUEL HUNTER, the Water Power and Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Bagley, twelve miles North East of Talladega, on Choccolocco creek, where they have Water Power equal to any in the south, on which they have erected a large and capacious Building, and procured all the machinery that can be profitably used in manufacturing Cotton Gins in the most complete and expeditious manner. They pledge themselves to use the best material that can be purchased, and WARRANT their work in every respect. We will keep Gins on hand at all times and fill orders promptly.

All repairing done in good style and at moderate prices. One of our Firm resides two miles North of Talladega, where he will attend on all public occasions to transact any business in their line.

We solicit patronage.  
Address J. L. & W. C. ORR.  
Talladega, Ala.  
February 7th, 1854. tf.

### Partnership Notice.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD & JAMES G. DAILEY inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership in the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, and have employed several journeymen, and are now prepared to do all manner of work in their line, at the shortest notice and in the latest and most fashionable style.

Mr. Crawford returns thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of the same to the firm of CRAWFORD & DAILEY.  
April 4, 1854.—4f.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to me on the 14th day of March, 1854 by the Court of Probate of Benton County, Ala. upon the estate of S. M. Satterfield, dec'd all persons having claims against said estate will present them within the time required by law or they will be barred; and all who are indebted to the same are expected to make immediate payment.  
JAS. F. STOKES, Admr.  
April 4, 1854.

### C. C. Porter,

Resident Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Ala.

B. T. POPE,  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALABAMA.  
WILL hereafter attend the Circuit courts of Benton, Cherokee, Jackson and Marshall, and as heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery courts of St. Clair, Blount and DeKalb counties, and the Supreme court of the State.  
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

LAW NOTICE.  
T. A. CANTRELL & S. H. LIKENS,  
Attorneys at Law & Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Oxford, Ala.

BENJ. A. BROOKS,  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all business confided to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Dec. 13, 1853.—1y.

W. B. MARTIN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Whitley & Ellis,  
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

James A. McCampbell,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.  
February, 25 1852.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
HAVING located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.  
May 2, 1853.—1y.

MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY  
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton County.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.

March 14, 1854.—1y.

JOHN I. THOMASON. THOMAS HAYDEN. THOMASON & HAYDEN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

WILL pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Jan. 10, '54.

RAGS, RAGS.  
Factory Thread

WILL be given in exchange and a liberal price allowed, for Clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, by the undersigned at his Factory on Choccolocco in Benton County.  
WM. MALLORY.  
Feb. 7, 1854.

IRON WORKS.  
THE SUBSCRIBERS will exchange Iron & Castings for good Merchantable Flour, delivered at their establishment, at Polkville, Benton county, Ala.  
GOODE & MOORE.

Americas, DeLaines, &c.  
For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

BOONETS.  
LATEST STYLE of white and colored Satin Bonnets, For sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

MOUNT PLEASANT  
Male and Female Academy  
WILL be opened for the reception of students on the 1st Monday in March, 1854, under the superintendence of R. G. RAGAN, an experienced Teacher, who has been engaged in teaching for several years. This Academy is situated in a very healthy portion of Benton County, Ala. on the head waters of Eastaboga. Board and tuition at reduced prices.  
March 7, 1854.—4f.

REMOVAL.  
WEIR'S HOTEL has been removed to the extensive and commodious building on the west side of the Public Square, in Jacksonville, where every facility is afforded, and no pains or expense will be spared for the comfort and accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. Sep. 13 '53.

MONEY MONEY  
AGAIN we notify all persons indebted to us to come forward and make immediate settlements as longer indulgence cannot be given. Those persons who fail to regard this notice will in a short time find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.  
JOEL ADLER, & Co.  
April 25, 1854. tf

ELECTION NOTICE.  
THERE will be an election for Major of the 2nd Battalion of 72nd Regt. Ala. Mil. at the various precincts of said Battalion, on the 17th day of June next.  
A. BROWN, Shff.  
May 30, 1854.

ROBERT H. WAYNE,  
TAYLOR.  
Respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville, and vicinity, that he has removed his shop to the east side of Main street, a few doors north of the Republican Printing Office. He deems it unnecessary at present to say more than that he is prepared to execute promptly all work in his line, in the most durable, neat and fashionable style. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of his old friends and customers.  
Jacksonville, March 7, 1854.

BUILDING HARDWARE,  
AND  
TOOL STORE EXCLUSIVELY.  
THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KIND IN THE U. S.  
WM. M. MCCLURE & BRO.,  
No. 287 Market St. above 7th, PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers' Depot for Locks of all kinds, Warranted quality; Pat. Silvered Glass Knobs, &c.; Premium Porcelain Knobs, over 100 Patterns; Silver Plated Hinges, &c., with the most complete assortment of all the modern patterns in this line. Builders and dealers are invited to call and examine our stock.  
Illustrated Catalogues, sent by Mail, if desired.  
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS.  
At Factory Prices.  
Persons at a distance who wish to order Goods, and desire an estimate or particular description, they can write to McCLURE & BROTHER, and all information as to Goods and Prices will be given by return of mail.  
All orders put up under the immediate supervision of the firm.  
CALL AND SEE US.  
March 7, 1854.—6m.

GREAT BARGAINS.  
12,000 Acres of Land lying in the counties of Benton and Cherokee. Tracts of all sizes and qualities to suit purchasers. Most of the Lands lie near the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, south of Jacksonville, and a large quantity north of Jacksonville on the Jacksonville and Rome Railroad; all of which lands can be purchased low for cash or on time to punctual men.  
J. A. McCampbell & Co.  
Feb. 28, 1854.—4f.

Benton County Tax Sale.  
ON Monday the 17th day of July next, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described Lands, or so much thereof as will discharge the Tax and Cost due thereon:

N. E. fourth of Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10.—55 acres. S. E. fourth Sec. 9, T. 13, R. 10.—40 acres, as the property of A. G. Laster. State and County tax for 1853, \$2 10.  
Fr. 17, sec. 35, T. 12, R. 9.—75 acres as the property of John Simmons—State and county tax for 1853, \$1 12.  
West half N. E. q. sec. 25 T. 16, R. 6.—80 acres. 20 acres in the N. E. corner of the N. W. q. sec. 25, T. 16 R. 6. 20 acres of the east part of the S. W. q. sec. 24, T. 16, R. 6. S. W. fourth S. E. q. sec. 24, T. 16, R. 6.—40 acres, as the property of R. H. Wilson—State and county tax for 1853 \$3 71.  
N. W. fourth of N. W. fourth sec. 22, T. 15, R. 8.—40 acres. S. W. q. of S. W. q. sec. 15, T. 15, R. 8.—40 acres, as the property of Basil Davis—state and county tax for 1853 56 cents.  
April 18. W. R. HUBBARD, T. C.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.  
HAVE you Rheumatic, Pains and Stiffened Joints or Gouty limbs? Have you old sores which years of pain have made you sick of life and wish to die? Have you sore throat with aching head and painful breast? Have you Piles to torment all your daily walks, or Corns you think incurable? Use **MUSTANG LINIMENT**. It acts like magic on them all, soothing their miseries, and making cripples all rejoice. It also cures your horse of lameness, galls or wounds, making the dumb beast to rejoice at sight of Mustang Liniment.  
For sale by HENDRICK & NISBET.  
April 18, 1854.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESS  
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,  
W. P. DAVIS, do do do do,  
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

Office Ala. and Tennessee River Railroad Co.  
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company held the first day of April, 1854, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That all claims due this Company for arranges of Stock as well as otherwise, be put in suit if not paid by the first of June next.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secretary.  
April 18, 1854, tf.

Cabbage Seed  
OF the growth of 1853, warranted fresh and sound, deposited at this Office for sale.  
Feb. 14, 1854.

PURE MEDICINES.  
DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.  
I HAVE just received a large supply of pure and genuine Medicines purchased from one of the best Drug Houses in New York. They intend for the future to keep on hand and sell as cheap as the Merchants, or any one else, a full assortment of

FAMILY MEDICINES.  
Viz:  
Aloes, Castile Soap,  
Rhubarb, Gum Myrrh,  
Calomel, Gum Arabic,  
Jalap, Gum Camphor,  
Opium, Flour of Sulphur,  
Quinine, Prepared Chalk,  
Morphine, Sugar of Lead,  
Castor Oil, Blue Mass,  
Sweet Oil, Dover's Powder,  
Epsom Salts, Sp's of Turpentine,  
Calined Magnesia, Spirits of Nitre,  
Lump Magnesia, Oil of Cloves,  
Senna Leaves, Refined Borax,  
Pow'd Ipecac, Columbo,  
Seidlitz Powders, Gentian,  
Coca Powders, Ground Elm Bark,  
Gloves, Ground Flax Seed,  
Gum Mustard, Strengthening Plasters, &c. &c.

Best Otard Brandy and Old Port Wine.  
The following articles will be carefully prepared from the very best materials by themselves, viz:

Syrup of Squills,  
Syrup of Ipecac,  
Syrup of Rhubarb,  
Wine of Ipecac,  
Antimonial Wine, &c. &c.  
Simple Cerate,  
Hive Syrup.

In addition to the above, they have a general assortment of Chemicals, Salts, Tinctures, Extracts, Roots, Leaves and Herbs.  
Grateful for the liberal patronage extended to them through several years, Drs. FRANCIS & CLARK still tender their services to the community in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c.  
With the advantages of thorough professional education, a large and well selected Library, some fifteen years experience, and a complete supply of Medicines, Instruments Apparatus, &c., they flatter themselves they can satisfy all who may require their services.  
Jacksonville Ala. July 12, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.  
B. R. TURNER & BROTHER,  
ARE now prepared to execute work in their line in the neatest manner, and upon terms which will make it to the interest of all who favor them with their patronage. They will receive in a short time from the north, a quantity of leather and other materials of superior quality; and they here pronounce all the statements false, which have been circulated, that they use only home made materials. Boots and Shoes of every quality from the finest to the most common will be made to suit customers. Their shop is no the east side of the public square, next door to the Brick tavern recently occupied by Mr. Weir. Give us a call and satisfy yourself with what we say is true. Dec 6, 1853.

WASHINGTON HALL,  
ATLANTA GEORGIA.  
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.  
JAMES LOYD,  
June 1, 1852.—1y. Proprietor.

ELECTION NOTICE.  
IN obedience to an order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Martin, an election will be held on Saturday the 13th day of May next, in the various precincts of the 72d 73d and 93d Reg'ts Ala. Mil. for Colonels Commandant of said Regiments. The Balliffs are hereby authorised to hold the election in their several precincts.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
April 11, 1854.

F. A. Holman & Co.,  
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF  
Crockery China & Glass ware.  
Will fill all bills at Charleston prices.  
April 11, 1854.

NOTICE.  
THERE will be a Masonic Procession and Oration, at Arabacoochee, on the 24th day of June next, by the members of Bethel Lodge, No. 141. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Lodge.  
H. M. McAGREY,  
HIRAM BAIRD,  
W. W. ANDERSON,  
Committee of Invitation.  
May 17, A. D. 1854.

LAND AND MILLS  
FOR SALE.  
I now offer for sale, on accommodating terms, my land, consisting of 320 acres, lying six miles west of Jacksonville, on the Green's Ferry road. The land is of good quality, one hundred acres cleared, improved, and well watered. There is on the tract a good Grist and Saw Mill, and an abundance of valuable timber quite convenient to the mill.

Any person who may wish to obtain a bargain in a valuable place, would do well to call soon and examine for themselves.  
D. TREADWELL.  
April 11, 1854.—6m.

MILLS.  
I HAVE purchased from Judge John H. Lumpkin, the Mills formerly owned by Crutcheff, which were fully repaired last year, and are in complete order now, to make fine flour. New wheel, bolting cloths, sieve and smutter, with competent and accommodating millers. I am, also, responsible for any loss of grain, at the mill, by carelessness or otherwise on the part of the miller. Cash paid for wheat at fair prices. JAMES A. STEVENSON.  
March 21, 1854.—4f.

Eye Sight Restored.  
BY the use of "BAILL'S EYE CURE," the sight may be preserved through life, or it may be restored, after glasses have been worn many years. This wonderful effect is produced in a month or more, according to the age of the person, without pain by this Philosophically constructed Instrument, by which the cornea of the Eye is gradually raised to its original convexity, rendering the use of spectacles unnecessary. Sent free of postage by mail on the receipt of \$5 00.  
Sole Agent for Ala. J. S. SWAIN.  
Montgomery, Jan. 24, 1854.—1y.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE ALA.

WILL attend to all business confided to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.  
April 4, 1854.

\$25 REWARD.  
Pocket Book Lost.  
LOST near Bacchus' Store, Benton County, on Friday the 20th inst. a small Pocket Book containing two hundred and sixty three dollars. The above reward will be given by the undersigned to any person who may find and deliver to him the said Pocket Book and money.  
J. L. WHITESIDE.  
Jan. 31, 1854.

NOTICE.  
Dr. D. A. Self, Resident Dentist,  
Tenders his services to the citizens of Benton and Talladega Counties and the public generally, as a practicing Dentist. Residence Eastaboga, Benton County, Ala. All females waited on at their residence on shortest notice.  
April 25 1854. tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION  
For Sale.  
The subscriber, in consequence of long continued bad health, offers for sale his valuable farm, on Ochatchee creek, nine miles north west of Jacksonville, Adams Ferry road, consisting of 440 acres, 220 of which is fine creek bottom with 120 cleared, in all some 200 acres under high state of cultivation, with fine improvements Dwelling, Gin house, screw, out houses, &c. Some 240 acres fine timbered land, with a good mill seat half a mile from the dwelling a well of never failing water, and creek running through the place—will also sell if desired 2000 bu. corn in the Fall, wheat, rye, oats, barley, &c. with fine stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, oxen and wagon, with many articles of household furniture and farming utensils. Terms made accommodating.  
J. C. BAIRD.  
April 25, 1854.—4f.

NEW CABINET SHOP.  
THE undersigned has opened a shop on the east side of the public square in Jacksonville, Ala. where he is prepared to have manufactured every description of FURNITURE usually in demand in this section. He will keep employed none but the best workmen, and warrant his work to be executed in the most neat substantial and fashionable manner and of the best materials. All kinds of Furniture will be kept constantly on hand for sale, and all work ordered, and every species of repairing executed on the shortest notice. New beginners in house-keeping, and all others needing indispensable article of furniture, are solicited to give him a call and treat themselves to a handsome outfit, which he assures them they can do at moderate prices.  
JAMES F. STOKES,  
Jacksonville, May 2nd 1854. tf.

Office Ala. and Tenn. R. R. R. Co. }  
SELMA, June 6th, 1854. }

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in the City of Selma on Wednesday the 12th day of July next. The Directors will meet on the Monday preceding.  
W. S. PHILLIPS, President.  
JUNE 13, 1854.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.  
March 7, 1854.—1y.

Sugar & Coffee.  
For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.



# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 18—No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 27, 1854.

Whole No. 916

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. P. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.  
No paper discontinued until all ar-  
earages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
preceding rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

## PHILADELPHIA & SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP LINE.

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

STATE OF GEORGIA.  
1250 Tons, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, JR.

KEYSTONE STATE.  
1500 Tons, Capt. R. HARDIE.

Ninety-eight passages without a  
single failure.

River navigation 100 miles on the  
Delaware, only two nights at sea. Sail-  
ing days every Wednesday, from each  
port, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA. KEYSTONE STATE.  
Fm Sav. Fm Phila. Fm Phila. Fm Sav.  
Feb'y 8, Feb'y 15, Feb'y 22, Feb'y 15.

" 22, " 15, " 22, " 15.

March 8, March 15, March 22, March 15.

" 22, " 15, " 22, " 15.

April 5, " 29, April 5, " 29.

" 19, April 12, " 19, April 12.

May 3, " 26, May 3, " 26.

" 17, May 10, " 17, May 10.

" 31, " 24, " 31, " 24.

June 14, June 7, June 14, June 7.

" 28, " 21, " 28, " 21.

AGENTS AT PHILADELPHIA:  
HERON & MARTIN.

No. 374 North Wharves.

AGENT AT SAVANNAH:  
C. A. L. LAMAR.

March 28, 1854—1y.

C. COLCOCK, BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.  
Huntsville.

PACKER, COLCOCK & CO.  
FACTORS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
HUNTSVILLE, S. C.

Keep an office in Huntsville, Ala.

W. WILSON, J. J. PACKER, W. C. DIF-  
FENDY, C. M. BRADLEY.

BRADLEY, WILSON & CO.  
FACTORS AND COMMISSION  
MERCHANTS.

No. 133 Common St.,  
NEW ORLEANS.

Keep Offices at Huntsville & Theatrical,  
Ala., and Memphis, Tenn. Wm. J.

Hays, Agent, Athens, Ala.,  
Dec. 6, 1853.—6m.

C. A. L. LAMAR,  
GENERAL

Commission Merchant,  
SAVANNAH, GA.

REFERENCES.

Geo. W. Anderson, Esq., Pres't Planter's  
Bank, Savannah.

Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Bank-  
ers, N. Y.

G. B. Lamar, Esq., President Bank of  
the Republic, N. Y.

Geo. Collins, Esq., N. Y.

Messrs. Guion & Collins, " "

" Everett & Brown, " "

James W. Phillips, Esq., " "

March 28, 1854—1y.

CAMERON, WEBB & CO.,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
G. & H. CAMERON,

Importers of  
CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE,  
145 Meeting Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Will supply Country Merchants with  
Goods in their line at low rates as they  
can buy in New-York, or elsewhere.

March 7, 1854.—6m.

## SUMMER GOODS

OF D. HOKE & BROTHERS.

Are now opening their Stock of  
Summer Goods, embracing a very  
general assortment. June 6, '54.

## Jacksonville Male Academy.

This Institution will be  
open for the reception of pu-  
pils on the 17th July, under  
the superintendence of Mr. John H.

Caldwell.

Pupils are requested to be in attend-  
ance at the beginning of the term.  
Rates of tuition as heretofore. No de-  
duction for absence except in cases of  
protracted illness. June 6, '54.—4t.

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Of the latest style and superior qual-  
ity.

For sale by  
HUDSON & STOKES.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sati-  
nets, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., of superior  
quality, for gentlemen's winter wear.

For sale by  
HUDSON & STOKES.

SCRUGGS, DRAKE, & CO.,  
Commission Merchants,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

KEEP an office in  
Huntsville, Ala., where they  
will be prepared to make liberal  
advances on Cotton or other Pro-  
duce consigned to their House.

Refer to E. L. Woodward, who  
will also make advances on Cotton  
shipped to the above named House.  
Oct. 18, 1853.—1y.

## Spring & Summer STOCK OF

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Um-  
brellas, and Straw Goods.

G. W. FERRY,

Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street,  
AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs  
leave to call the attention of Mer-  
chants visiting Augusta, to his ex-  
tensive stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Among which may be found latest  
styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab  
Beaver, Brush, and Cass' HATS,  
Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fan-  
cy Hats, various colors. Campeachy,  
Leghorn, Mandarin and Pan-  
ama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Can-  
ton, Florence, Pedal and French  
Straw do. Double and single trim  
Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats,  
Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and  
Lace BONNETS, Rutland and  
Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers,  
Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS,  
Flowers, Tabs and  
Bonnets Linings—assortment kept  
full by supplies received weekly  
from manufacturers, and offered at  
prices as low as can be bought at  
any southern market, and mer-  
chants will find it to their interest  
to examine my stock before mak-  
ing purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

## Valuable Land FOR SALE.

I now offer for sale on ac-

commodating terms, my plantation

situated five miles south of Jack-

sonville, containing 450 acres, 320

of which is cleared, and in a good

state of cultivation. About 125

acres bottom land first cleared, and

the upland the first class of soil in

this section of the State. The place

is well watered with good springs;

one of which is extraordinary for

size and beauty, situated conveni-  
ent to a fine building location.—

There is on the place a good Gin  
House, and out houses; and a good

Orchard of various kinds of select-

ed fruit. The best lot for range

in the country. The nearest por-  
tion of the land is one and a quar-  
ter miles from the Selma & Tenn.

Rail Road, and altogether it is as  
desirable a location as can conveni-  
ently be found.

Persons who may desire to pur-  
chase are referred to Maj. R. C.

Wylie, WM. L. TERRY,  
April 11, 1854.—3m.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

IN obedience to a special act passed at  
the last session of the General Assem-  
bly, approved Feb. 2nd, 1854, there  
will be an election held on the first Mon-  
day in August at all the precincts in  
Benton County, for four Commissioners  
of Roads and Revenues, for Benton Co-  
also, at the same time and place, in  
obedience to an act approved Feb. 2nd,  
1854, there will be an election held for  
Tax Assessor of Benton County.

A. WOODS, Judge  
May 30, 1854. of Probate.

## Hats, Caps and Bonnets

At Wholesale.

MERCHANTS visiting Augusta

are requested to call and exam-  
ine our Large and Well Selected

STOCK OF

HATS, CAPS,

AND

BONNETS.

Which I offer as low as can be

bought in Charleston or New-York,

with the addition of Freight.

If you do not believe it, call and

see, as I take pleasure in showing  
my Goods.

WM. N. NICHOLS,  
SUCCESSOR TO

J. Taylor, Jr. & Co.  
Opposite Wright, Nichols & Co.

Augusta, Ga., April 11, 1854.—1y.

## Jacksons, Miller & Verdery,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STAPLE AND

FANCY

DRY GOODS.

MASONIC HALL BUILDING,  
(Between U. S. and Globe Hotels.)

William E. Jackson, AGUSTA, GEO.,

George T. Jackson, John T. Miller,

Samuel A. Verdery.

Agents of the Hancock Manu-  
facturing Co., Shirts, Sheetings  
and Osnaburghs at

FACTORY PRICES.

Liberal discount for Cash.

Country merchants visiting Au-  
gusta or Charleston, are respect-  
fully invited to examine our assort-  
ment and prices.

April 11, '54.—1y.

## HICKMAN, WESCOTT & CO.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Augusta Mills Shirts, Osnaburghs  
and Stripes, sold at Facto-  
ry Prices by the bale. FIVE per  
cent off for Cash.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

## THE CIRCISSIAN CHIEF.

—A ROMANCE.

—BY J. P. GRANT.

—A ROMANCE.

—BY J. P. GRANT.

—A ROMANCE.

—BY J. P. GRANT.

—A ROMANCE.

—BY J. P. GRANT.

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—BY J. P. GRANT.

## Manly's next morning.

He was

astonished to hear none of the usual

sounds about the house. There was

something ominous in the silence. He

dressed hastily, hurried into the prin-  
cipal apartment, and found it empty.

With a beating heart, he called Rose,

but there was no answer. He went out

and met an armed Circassian coming

from the stables where his horse was

kept. This man told him that the chief

and all his family had left for Batoum

the middle of the night, at which port

they were to embark for Constantinople.

He was left behind, he said, to wait on

the moustair, and to be his guide where-  
ever he wished to go.

Some months afterwards, Manly ar-  
rived at Constantinople. He made every

inquiry among the Circassians at Tro-  
phane, to try to discover some clue to

the old chief and his daughter, but all

in vain. One day he was coming down

the Bosphorus in a canoe, he was pass-  
ing close along the Asiatic shore, and

had reached the village of Kaddelje,

when an old woman who was standing

on the marble steps, which led into the

yally, or summer residence of one of the

great pachas, called to him to stop.

She asked him if he was a doctor. He

answered that he knew something of

medicine; so she made him a sign to

follow her into the house. She led him

down silently into one of the small

rooms of the harem. The apartment

was dimly lighted, for the silken drape-  
ries of the lattice were closely drawn.

On the divan lay the form of a young

girl. Her hands were pressed upon her

bosom, and she was moaning feebly.

At the noise which Manly made in ap-  
proaching she raised her eyes, and sud-  
denly starting up, she put back the long

dark hair, which fell loose upon her

shoulders, and, after staring wildly at

him for a few minutes, she fell back up-  
on the divan, apparently lifeless. It was

poor Rose who lay before him. Under

his care her senses returned; but Manly

saw, to his unutterable grief, that she

was dying. Immediately on her arri-  
val at Stambul, she told him, she was

bought for a large sum by the pacha in

whose house she then lay. The pacha

made her his favorite, and the other

odalisks grew jealous. Finding they

could not succeed in alienating the pa-  
cha's love from Rose, they determined

to poison her; and that very morning

she had swallowed the fatal drug in her

coffee. She said she did not regret to

die, for her life had been one of con-  
stant suffering since her separation from

Manly. She could never love but him,

and she would take her love with her to

the other world. He spoke of, and there

await his coming. And she talked of

her native mountains, and of the happy

hours they had passed there together;

and, speaking in this way, she laid her

head upon his shoulder, and drew a

long sigh, she died. She is buried

under the cypress trees, upon a height

above the pacha's yally. It was on a

summer's evening, years ago, when sear-







all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of time. The fact is, that in order to do anything in this world, that is worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the brink, and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks, and adjusting nice chances. It did very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friend upon a publication for a hundred and fifty years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but, at present, a man waits, and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his particular friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty years of age; that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of his life, at which a man chooses to venture if ever, is confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of little violence done to feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculation.—*Sydney Smith.*

**THE TRUE ENJOYMENT.**—He that is endeavoring to root out of his mind all pride, envy and ambition, is doing more to make himself happy, even in this life than he is that contriving the means to indulge them. For these passions are the causes of all the disputes and vexations of human life. They are the dross and dross of our mind, robbing us with false appetites and restless cravings after such things as we do not want, and spoiling our taste for those things which are our proper good.—*Law.*

### The European War.

The drama in Europe opens in vast proportions. The slowness of the march and the momentary stillness that now precedes the general crash of action, inspire a sentiment of awe. England has seventy thousand men on the Bosphorus and Euxine, and in the Baltic leads the largest fleet the world ever saw. France has more than a hundred thousand of her soldiers in the East; Turkey has some two hundred thousand arms; Egypt and Tunis and Circassia are said to have contributed about a hundred thousand more; Austria and Prussia, with their united armies of six hundred thousand, are relied on, at least, to protect Western Europe from invasion. Nor are these only parties.—Sweden is to be coerced, and Denmark, forced, into the alliance. The last news tells us of the compulsion of the prosperous little state of Sardinia, into the Western Confederation. Spain, also, is made to feel her dependence, and to contribute her quota to the cause of the invaders. Greece is occupied by the hostile armies. Nothing like this has been seen since the Crusades; nor have England and France been allied since Philippe Augustus and Richard Cœur de Lion fought together for the rescue of the holy shrines.

### Virginia Copper Mines.

The London, Tenn. *Free Press* of the 13th inst has the following paragraph: Our fellow townsman, John H. Leuty, Esq., who returned from Virginia a few days since, has shown us some specimens of Copper ores, taken from a shaft on the lands of Mr. Robt. L. Toneray, at a depth of about 24 feet. The operations were performed by the Meigs Company and Virginia Mining Company. We have several acquaintances and friends connected with that Company, and would be pleased to learn at some time not distant, that each one had "raked in" his fifty, one or two hundred thousand! We understand that the Company have increased their mining force and are testing several other pieces of property with "every prospect of success," and that since Copper ore has been "cut" on the lands of R. L. Toneray, nearly all those having leases in that section are making preparations to test them. In "surface indications," Mr. Leuty has shown us some "indications" taken from some leases he has in connection with the gentlemen in Virginia, which appear good, and are said to have been pronounced "A. No. 1" by an eminent mineralogist.

### Copper Mines in Chambers and Tallapoosa.

The experience of every day goes to prove that the mineral resources of Alabama are abundant. Recent developments demonstrate, almost beyond question, that valuable Copper Mines exist in the Western portion of this, and the Eastern portion of Tallapoosa county, and we understand that several of our citizens have formed a company, for the purpose of looking into the matter, and we say there is no doubt they will succeed in bringing to light some hitherto unknown mines, which will prove of immense value.

### Gold in Milltown.

We understand that discoveries are being made at Milltown, which lead to the belief that gold mines of some value exist in that portion of the county. We suppose this supposition is correct, and that the county abounds in valuable mineral of all kinds. We have heard of several other small mines. Hadn't we bet-

ter have a railroad to transport our gold and copper to a good market? Our County needs developing. Cut down her hills, and fill up her valleys for the iron horse, and in less than ten years we will show you a County which cannot be excelled in wealth and prosperity. We have the natural resources, which, for want of development, must remain dormant.—*To.*

**COUNTS OF EXETER.**—I am no teller of stories," says Hazlet, "there is one belonging to Burleigh House, of which I happen to know some of the particulars. The late Earl of Exeter was a man, and of somewhat more glibly of manners than lords who love their ladies like. He determined to seek out a second wife in a humble sphere of life, and that it should be one who, having no knowledge of his rank, should love him for himself alone. For this purpose he went and settled in a village, under the name of Mr. Jones, at Hinet, an obscure village in Shropshire. He made overtures to one or two damsels in the neighborhood, but they were too knowing to be taken in by him. His manners were not boorish; his mode of life was retired; it was odd show he got his livelihood—and at last he began to be taken for a highwayman. In this dilemma he turned to Hoggins, the eldest daughter of a small farmer, at whose house he lodged. Miss Hoggins, it would seem, had not been used to romp with the clown; there was something in the manners of their quiet but eccentric guest which she liked. As he had inspired her with that kind of regard which he wished for, he made honorable proposals to her, and at the end of some months they were married, without his letting her know who he was. They set off in a post-chaise from her father's house, and traveled across the country. In this manner they arrived at Stamford, and passed through the town without stopping, till they came to the entrance of Burleigh Park, which is on the outside of it. The gates flew open, the chaise entered, and drove down the long avenue of trees that leads up to the front of this fine old mansion. As they drew near to it, she seemed a little surprised where they were going, he said, "well my dear, this is Burleigh House; it is the house I promised to bring you to, and you are the Countess of Exeter." It is said that the shock of this discovery was too much for the young creature, and that she never recovered from it. It was a sensation worthy dying for. The world was making had it been only for this. I never wished to have been lord, but when I think of this story."

We have on our table a lump of lead ore found within two miles of Rogersville, which melts as readily as pure metal. We understand from Samuel Neil, Jr., Esq., (upon whose land this specimen was found) that there is in this mine in-haustible quantities of ore equally if not more rich.

We also have a small "chunk" of rich silver ore given us by Col. G. Moore, of Taylorsville, upon whose possessions it was found, and who informed us that he had a small mountain of the "same sort" left. We hear every day of new discoveries of rich mines and valuable metal. "There is a good time coming boys," and when we all get rich won't we hold up our heads and walk proudly over the shallow denizens of the cotton and rice and tobacco plantations?

### LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE QUESTION.

—We have observed the late frequent intimations that the French Emperor was especially hostile in his feelings to the interests of the United States. This sentiment may have its origin in at least much of its intention, and the fact that the French Emperor is closely identified in her sympathies and feelings with the Spanish government. But, however this may be, the evidence that such hostility really exists is becoming so abundant that it is difficult to doubt it. The latest indications on the subject which has fallen under our observation is so important, and in connection with the advice from Paris, so well attested that we deem it due to our readers to call their special attention to it. It is contained in a letter published in the London *Times*, written by the regular Paris correspondent of that journal, and on the 20th of May copied into Galligan's *Messenger*, printed in Paris. We refer the reader to the fact that the declaration said to have been made by the Emperor was addressed to "a foreign diplomatic agent then on his way to a distant mission." There are circumstances pointing with much force to the "diplomatic agent" referred to, but as it is a matter of too much consequence to be lightly commented on, we defer further remarks, and invite attention to the extract above alluded to as follows:

"During a recent interview granted to a foreign diplomatic agent, then on his way to a distant mission, the Emperor Louis Napoleon is said to have expressed himself very openly and earnestly on the project of aggrandizement attributed to the Americans and directed against the Spanish colonies. The Emperor manifested his decided disapprobation of the ambitious and encroaching spirit which has characterized the American government. He declared that, so far as his foreign policy was concerned, it should be the same in the East; that policy was based on the faithful observance of treaties, and was opposed to attempts on the part of any power to take advantage of a neighbor to rob it of

its territory, and I rather think that assurances were given that Spain had nothing to fear about Cuba."

Amid the thousand conflicting statements about it, it is impossible to ascertain the precise condition of the negotiations between the governments of the United States and Spain, respecting the case of the Black Warrior and other differences which threaten the peaceful relations of the two countries. We are assured by the Union that "our difficulties with Spain remain unadjusted"—and, significantly enough, the Union adds, "all rumors as to any change of policy in the administration are fabulous." That policy has from the first been understood to contemplate a complete settlement of all old accounts with Spain—a balancing of the books—and an exchange of receipts in full. It is believed, too, that Spain will be able to meet these heavy balances against her and make an adequate remuneration; in the ruined condition of her finances, in no other manner than by a transfer of Cuba to our possession. To secure this transfer, and in the spirit which should activate a powerful nation in dealing with a feeble one, the people and the government of the United States may well afford to pay Spain a large sum of money. The impression appears to be becoming general that the administration will be satisfied with nothing less than the cession of Cuba. We trust it may be so. "Ion" of the Baltimore Sun, not the most friendly of the Washington letter writers to the administration, but one who is sometimes remarkably correct in his speculations, makes a statement, which we give for what it is worth:

"They (the administration) are expected now to say plainly, through the two proposed commissioners to the Spanish government, that the United States want Cuba and must have it, and intend to have it. They will represent to Spain that the possession of Cuba by the United States is a part and parcel of our manifest destiny; that it will be commercially convenient and politically desirable; and, further, that Spain cannot much longer hold it without more expense than it is worth, nor even consistently with a continued peace between her and the United States, and that we are more willing to buy it than to go to war to obtain it. If, then, Spain refuse to sell, the commissioners will say that we leave the offer open to acceptance within a reasonable time, and that, if it be not accepted, we shall at our convenience, 'some 4th of July,' or some 8th of January, proceed to take it, free gratis. That, I imagine, is the present position and the present policy of the administration on this subject. Next week, perhaps, the view of the matter will be completely changed."

Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. The Washington correspondent of the *Pittsburgh Courier* publishes a "charcoal sketch" of some one of the many distinguished members of the present Congress. After illustrating the old saying that appearances are often deceptive, he then sketches the following: "Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia. 'And yet this uppity looking fellow, with his head and shoulders constructed on a base of physiognomy and personality, is considered by many of the ablest members of the present Congress. After illustrating the old saying that appearances are often deceptive, he then sketches the following: "Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia."

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There were fifty-five deaths from Cholera in New York last week. A special meeting of the Board of Health has been called for Monday, to take into consideration the state of affairs and to devise measures to prevent the extension of the disease.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.

CONCORD, N. H., June 17.—Two ballots have taken place for the nomination of a Senator from this State, without any choice having been made. The Administration candidate lacked seven of the requisite majority in one of them.

### GOVERNORS OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—It is well understood here now, that Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, will be appointed Governor of Nebraska, and Gov. White, of Indiana, Governor of Kansas.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—In the Senate to-day the President's veto was discussed. Mr. Pearce reported back the amended House bill, providing for the payment of Texas creditors. In the House, the bill providing for the increase of the rates of postage was discussed. The Civil and Diplomatic Ap-

propriation bill was also discussed. WASHINGTON, June 16.—In the Senate to-day, the private calendar was discussed.

The Senate passed the bill providing for the coinage and issue of the \$50 and \$100 gold pieces. In the House, the discussion on the bill to increase the rate of postage was resumed.

The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was subsequently taken up. The House finally laid on the table the bill to increase the rate of postage, by a vote of 94 to 51.

**THE GADSDEN TREATY.**—It is rumored here that Mexico has rejected the Gadsden treaty as amended by the Senate, but the report is not credited.

For the Republican. RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO MISS FANNY N. OF JACKSONVILLE. BY WILLIE LIND.

My harp is not a gifted one, Or I would sing to thee; I would it had a softer tone, To suit a heart so free.

Let triumph claim a willing ear, Though wild its notes may roll, The gift of poetry is rare, Tho' its love may touch the soul.

Still truth through rudest numbers flows, As well as measured song; As on the mountain, flowers blow The wildest rocks among.

I would with song a halo fling; Around thy rosy day; And peerless beams from poetry bring; To gild thy life's young day.

I would the cloud of sorrow furl, That lingers in thy skies; And leave no tear in this bright world To dim thy lustrous eyes.

But hush my harp, the sweetest rose Is transient in its bloom, And fadeful ere its evening close, Amid its own perfume.

The dew that glistens on the flower, So like a pearly tear—May in another changeful hour, Become its tomb's bier.

Not then round time the heart should twine, The tendrils of its love; The inmate of so frail a shrine, Should turn its wish above.

There parreneeal roses bloom, Beneath a cloudless light; Nor sorrows of an early tomb, The heart's affections blight.

May wreaths of purest sunset gold, Embrace thy closing breath; And arms of holy love enfold, Thy spirit saved from death.

An infallible Remedy for Bile, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints, *Holloway's Pills*.—Extract of a Letter from Jane Jenkins, of Apalachicola, Florida, to Professor Holloway.

"I suffered for 7 months from jaundice and bile, arising from a very disordered state of the liver, during this time, although I tried many remedies I obtained no relief to my sufferings. At length, I purchased a quantity of your Pills, and after using five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and with confidence recommend them to others who are thus afflicted."

(Signed) JANE JENKINS.

**SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.** (By Authority of the STATE OF ALA.) Conducted on the Havana plan.

TO BE DRAWN July 20th

CAPITALS, \$7500  
5000  
3000  
1500

In all 238 prizes, amounting to \$20,000  
Tickets \$5.00—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

All communications strictly confidential.  
SAMUEL SWAN, Agt. and Manager.  
Sign of the Bronze Lions.  
Montgomery June 27.

### BACON FOR SALE.

Apply at the Tin Shop to June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

AN election will be held at Jacksonville and Ladiga in Benton Co. and at Horrons and Sward's Mill in Cherokee Co. for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors for the Ala. and Georgia Rail Road Company, on Monday the 3d day of July next.

John D. Hoke and W. R. Fleming will hold the election at Jacksonville—John R. Clark and Neil Ferguson at Ladiga—T. J. Swords and Albert Alexander at Sward's Mills, and John Burden and John Wheeler at Horrons—and make return to me at this place. If either of the above should not be present any other two stockholders may hold the election.

G. C. WHATLEY, President  
Ala. & Ga. R. R. Co.

**ATTENTION BEAT No. 1.** You are hereby required to parade on the square in Jacksonville, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 1st Saturday in July, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection and drill.

By order of the Cap. J. H. FARMER. O. S.

**HUDSON & STOKES** are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

**SUMMER GOODS.** Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854.

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The dew that glistens on the flower, So like a pearly tear—May in another changeful hour, Become its tomb's bier.

Not then round time the heart should twine, The tendrils of its love; The inmate of so frail a shrine, Should turn its wish above.

There parreneeal roses bloom, Beneath a cloudless light; Nor sorrows of an early tomb, The heart's affections blight.

May wreaths of purest sunset gold, Embrace thy closing breath; And arms of holy love enfold, Thy spirit saved from death.

An infallible Remedy for Bile, Jaundice, and Liver Complaints, *Holloway's Pills*.—Extract of a Letter from Jane Jenkins, of Apalachicola, Florida, to Professor Holloway.

"I suffered for 7 months from jaundice and bile, arising from a very disordered state of the liver, during this time, although I tried many remedies I obtained no relief to my sufferings. At length, I purchased a quantity of your Pills, and after using five boxes, I was perfectly cured, and with confidence recommend them to others who are thus afflicted."

(Signed) JANE JENKINS.

**SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY.** (By Authority of the STATE OF ALA.) Conducted on the Havana plan.

TO BE DRAWN July 20th

CAPITALS, \$7500  
5000  
3000  
1500

In all 238 prizes, amounting to \$20,000  
Tickets \$5.00—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

All communications strictly confidential.  
SAMUEL SWAN, Agt. and Manager.  
Sign of the Bronze Lions.  
Montgomery June 27.

### BACON FOR SALE.

Apply at the Tin Shop to June 27 '54. JOEL H. FARMER.

AN election will be held at Jacksonville and Ladiga in Benton Co. and at Horrons and Sward's Mill in Cherokee Co. for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors for the Ala. and Georgia Rail Road Company, on Monday the 3d day of July next.

John D. Hoke and W. R. Fleming will hold the election at Jacksonville—John R. Clark and Neil Ferguson at Ladiga—T. J. Swords and Albert Alexander at Sward's Mills, and John Burden and John Wheeler at Horrons—and make return to me at this place. If either of the above should not be present any other two stockholders may hold the election.


G. C. WHATLEY, President  
Ala. & Ga. R. R. Co.

**ATTENTION BEAT No. 1.** You are hereby required to parade on the square in Jacksonville, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 1st Saturday in July, armed and equipped as the law directs for inspection and drill.

By order of the Cap. J. H. FARMER. O. S.

**HUDSON & STOKES** are just receiving a fresh supply of desirable

**SUMMER GOODS.** Consisting of a fine Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockeryware, Boots, shoes, Hats and Bonnets, Iron nails Carriage Trimings and Groceries, all of which will be sold low. June 19, 1854.

**THE AMERICAN FRIEND**  
  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
To the Citizens of the United States:—  
I most humbly and sincerely thank you for the immense patronage which you have bestowed upon my Pills. I take this opportunity of stating that my Ancestors were all American Citizens, and that I entertain for all that concerns America and the Americans, the most lively sympathies, so much so that I originally compounded these Pills expressly to suit your climate, habits, constitutions, and manner of living, intending to establish myself among you, which I have now done, by taking premises in New York.

**PURIFICATION OF THE BLOOD.**  
AND  
**LIVER AND BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.**  
The Citizens of the Union suffer much from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, scarcely any are free from the influence of these destructive maladies, hence, life wears fast. The fair sex, perhaps the most handsome in the world, yet in the heyday of life, such evils may be effectually remedied by continually keeping the blood pure, and the Liver and Stomach in a healthy action, when life will flow smoothly, and resemble plants in a congenial climate, where an eternal spring appears to reign. As it regards the preservation of the human frame, and the duration of life, much may be effected, and fearlessly, that health and life can be prolonged for many years beyond their ordinary limits. Holloway's Pills are taken to purify the blood according to the rules laid down for each case, in the directions which accompany each box.

**A CASE OF WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.**  
OF 10 YEARS STANDING, CURED  
BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.  
Copy of a Letter from Captain John Johnson, Astor House, New York, dated January 5th, 1854.

To Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y.  
Sir,—It is with the most heartfelt pleasure I have to inform you that I have been restored to health and strength by taking your Pills. For the last ten years, I suffered from a derangement of the Liver and Stomach, and was reduced to such an extremity that I gave up my ship, never expecting to go to sea any more, as I had lost every remedy that was recommended to me, but all to no purpose, and had given up and was about to despair, when I was at last recommended to take your Pills. After using them for three months, the result is that I am now in better health than I have been for eleven years past, and indeed as well as ever I was in my life. You are quite at liberty to make this known to the benefit of others. I remain, sir, yours, respectfully.

(Signed) JOHN JOHNSON.  
These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—  
Ague Headache Indigestion  
Anemia Bilious Complaints Jaundice  
Bleaches on the Skin Liver Complaints  
Bowel Complaints Piles  
Constipation of Bowels Retention of Urine  
Debility Scrofula, or King's Evil  
Dropsy Stone and Gravel  
Erysipelas Secondary Syphilis  
Female Irregularities Venereal Affections  
Fever of all kinds Worms of all kinds  
Gout Weakness from whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 37 1/2 cents, 87 cents, and \$1.50 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by buying the larger sizes.  
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

**J. M. NEWBY & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**Ready-Made CLOTHING**  
Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c.  
Under the UNITED STATES HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

J. M. N. & Co. are receiving their Fall and Winter STOCK OF CLOTHING. Gentlemen can find at this establishment every article necessary for their Wardrobe. Having paid strict attention to the purchase and manufacture of their goods, they can offer them at the LOWEST PRICES.

Also, on hand, a very large stock of fine Cotton and Linen Shirts, Drawers, suspenders, Socks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, Stocks, merino and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers, &c.

With their weekly receipt of all the new styles of Goods from New York, they can offer their customers advantages they have not heretofore enjoyed. Before purchasing elsewhere, call and examine.

April 11, 1854.—1y.

**A. F. FREDERICK**  
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in  
**CONFEDERATE**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Broad Street, Opposite the "AUGUSTA HOTEL."

Also, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic FRUITS, PRESERVES, PICKLES, WINES, PORTER, CORDIALS, SEGARS, &c.  
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

April 11, '54.—1y.

**BY THE STEAMER GEORGIA.**  
MORE NEW GOODS,  
**AT MT. POIR.**  
WALKER & PETTIT are still receiving fresh supplies of Summer Goods—which enables them to keep their stock complete and at low prices. June 20, '54.

ALFRED BAKER, T. D. CASWELL,  
**BAKER & CASWELL,**  
Grocery and Commission  
**MECHANICS.**  
AUGUSTA, GA.

Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, Oats, &c., consigned to their care. Advances if required made on Produce in Store.

Produce in Store. April 11, 1854.—1y.

**Sugar & Coffee.** For Sale by HUDSON & STOKES.

### To Travellers going North.

**United States Mail Line.**  
Through in 48 to 50 Hours!  
NEW YORK and CHARLESTON  
SEMI-WEEKLY

**STEAM SHIP LINE.**  
Leave Adger's Wharves every Wednesday and Saturday, after the arrival of the Cars from the South & West.

**ON SATURDAY.**  
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY, 1600 Tons, Commander.  
MARION, W. J. FOSTER, 1200 Tons, Commander.

**ON WEDNESDAY.**  
JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, 1600 Tons, Commander.  
SOUTHERNER, THOS. EWAN, 1000 Tons, Commander.

These Steamers are unrivalled on the coast, for safety, speed and comfort, experienced and courteous commanders, and tables supplied with every luxury. Travellers by this Line will be ensured every possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having elegant State Room accommodations, apply at the office of the Agent

**HENRY MISSEBROOK,**  
Cor. E. Bay & Adger's Wharf.  
Cabin Passage, \$25 00  
Steerage, \$8 00  
June 20, 1854.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—  
Ague Headache Indigestion  
Anemia Bilious Complaints Jaundice  
Bleaches on the Skin Liver Complaints  
Bowel Complaints Piles  
Constipation of Bowels Retention of Urine  
Debility Scrofula, or King's Evil  
Dropsy Stone and Gravel  
Erysipelas Secondary Syphilis  
Female Irregularities Venereal Affections  
Fever of all kinds Worms of all kinds  
Gout Weakness from whatever cause.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 38, Corner of Ann and Nassau Streets, N. Y. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Boxes, at 37 1/2 cents, 87 cents, and \$1.50 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

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